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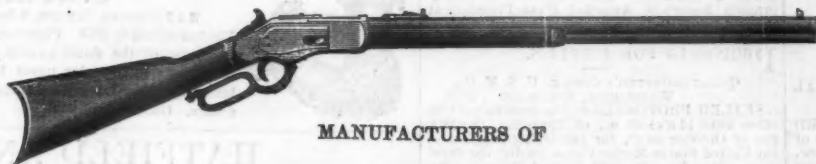
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WHOLE NUMBER 630.

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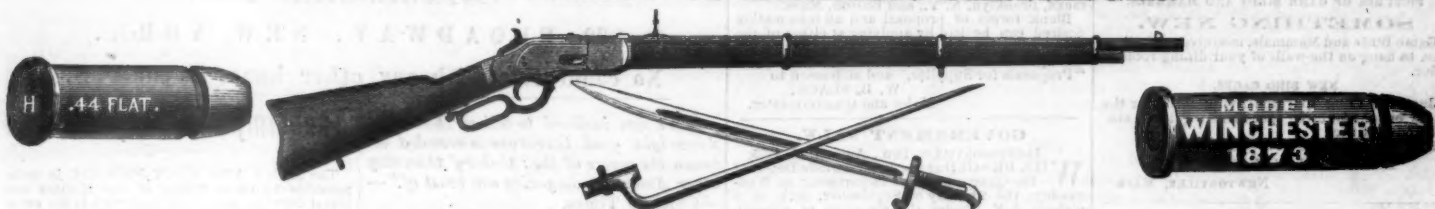


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Your respectful servant,
DR. JOSEPH HYRTL,
Prof. of Anatomy in the University of Vienna.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., Washington, September 1, 1875.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Thursday, the 14th day of October next, for furnishing supplies to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States. Schedules of the supplies required with quantities, and the standard supplies can be seen in the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, No. 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. Blank forms of proposal and all information desired can be had by applying at either of the places named above. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 10, 1875.
WILL BE SOLD at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, 1875, at 10 o'clock A.M., under the direction of Captain Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, a quantity of old pattern metallic bat and cap trimmings, etc., as follows:
6,430 Hat Castles, 5,861 Hat Huggers, 7,743 Hat Eagles, 17,858 Hat Letters, 79,198 Hat Numbers, 566 Crossed Sabres, 587 Crossed Cannons, 43 Hat Wreaths, 466 Shells and Flames, 122,792 Hat Feathers, 83,493 Hat Feather Sockets, 3,414 Pairs Metallic Scales, 228 Cap Hair Plumes, for Light Artillery.
Terms—Cash, in United States funds.
The property can be examined at any time before the day of sale, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.
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5. Official lists of Army and Navy nominations and confirmations by the President and the U. S. Senate.
6. Descriptions of inventions and improvements relating to the art of war, and of experiments and discoveries illustrative of Military and Naval science in this country and abroad; and also of matters relating to military hygiene, surgery and the sanitary condition of the Army and Navy.
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seth Eastman, U. S. Army (retired)—Died August 31, 1875, at Washington, D. C.
First Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, Fifth Infantry—Resigned August 31, 1875.
Second Lieutenant James H. Winters, Twenty-third Infantry—Dismissed August 23, 1875.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1875.

Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to Fort Rice, D. T.
Company D, Fourth Artillery, from Presidio, Cal., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending September 14, 1875.

Wednesday, September 8.

First Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., by Par. 1, S. O. No. 164, August 14, 1875, from this office, and Second Lieutenant J. G. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed in his stead, as directed in telegram of the 7th instant from this office.

The resignation of Veterinary Surgeon John Tempny, Seventh Cavalry, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect October 1, 1875.

Thursday, September 9.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surgeon Anthony Heger is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and will report in person to the commanding officer Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for duty at that post. Assistant Surgeon John Brooke will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the South for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon F. LeB. Monroe is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board in session in New York City for examination for promotion, and upon completion of his examination will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Chas. B. Byrne is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board in session in New York City for examination for promotion, and upon completion of his examination, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

Under the joint resolution approved July 11, 1870 (amendatory of the joint resolution approved July 26, 1866), and to complete his record, the discharge of Sergeant Elmer A. Haskins, Company A, Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, to date January 18, 1865, is hereby amended to date April 19, 1864; he is mustered into service as First Lieutenant, of said regiment, to date April 20, 1864, and mustered out and honorably discharged as First Lieutenant, to date January 18, 1865, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates. The amount of pay and allowances received by him as Sergeant subsequent to April 19, 1864, and to which he is not entitled as First Lieutenant, will be deducted in making payment to him under this order.

Discharged.—Private Fred De Rosher, General Service, U. S. Army, office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Andrew H. Harris, late Private, Company B, Second Infantry, and one attendant, with transportation from Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, and for the attendant back to Atlanta, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Friday, September 10, 1875].

Saturday, September 11.

Leave of absence for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted First Lieutenant Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery (Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.).

Discharged.—Private Henry E. Stanton, Mounted Service, U. S. Army, New York City.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon John J. Milbau is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and granted leave of absence for six months.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General,

Surgeon A. K. Smith is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty as Post Surgeon.

Hospital Steward Edward M. Schmidt, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Sanders, Wy. T., will be discharged the service of the United States upon receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Monday, September 13.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause one hundred and fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (via St. Paul, Minn.), where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer Seventh Cavalry for assignment to his regiment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Private Harrie E. Armstrong, General Service, U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Va.

The Commanding General Department of Dakota will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Commissary Sergeant Charles Brown, U. S. Army, now serving in his command.

Tuesday, September 14.

Discharged.—Private Henry Opperman, Mounted Service, U. S. Army, now at recruiting rendezvous, New York City; First Class Musician Charles F. Sorg, Band of the U. S. Military Academy.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant S. W. Groesbeck, Sixth Infantry (Fort Buford, D. T.).

Superintendent Frederick Schmidt (recently appointed) will report in person to Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, Washington, for instructions and for assignment to the charge of the National Cemetery at Grafton, West Virginia. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Superintendent Schmidt with transportation to Grafton, West Virginia.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Chas. Leiven, late private, Company F, Third Artillery, and one attendant, with transportation from Fort Ontario, N. Y., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, and for the attendant back to Fort Ontario, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for three months is granted First Lieutenant William A. Miller, Eighteenth Infantry. (S. O. No. 51, September 6.)

2. The leave of absence for one month, granted First Lieutenant Thomas S. Mumford, Thirteenth Infantry, by S. O. No. 117, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, 1875, and extended one month by S. O. No. 80, c. s., Headquarters Division of the Missouri, is further extended one month. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Thirteenth Infantry.—The leave of absence, of three days, granted First Lieutenant J. C. Chance was September 8 extended twenty-two days.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Morrow, Thirteenth Infantry, was September 9 appointed to inspect at Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, La., certain Quartermaster's stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance and ordnance stores, for which Captain B. H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry, is responsible, reported unserviceable in communication dated 8th inst.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

General Terry.—In obedience to instructions from the President of the United States, the Department commander has left for Red Cloud Agency, Wy. T., for the purpose of meeting the other Commissioners appointed to treat with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of the Black Hills country. Capt. R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, A. D. C., accompanies the Department commander on this duty.

Second Cavalry.—The telegraphic instructions from Department Headquarters of this date, September 4, issued by direction of the Secretary of War, directing that Major N. B. Sweitzer (Fort Ellis, M. T.), before taking advantage of the leave of absence granted him, report in person to the Secretary of War at Washington, D. C., are confirmed.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 6 granted Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer and to First Lieutenant T. W. Custer (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), with permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of one month. Before complying with the requirements of War Department Special Orders, First Lieutenant F. M. Gibson, Seventh Cavalry, was same date ordered to proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., to close his accounts.

Leave of absence for one month was September 8 granted First Lieutenant W. W. Cooke, Adjutant, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), with

permission to apply at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of one month.

Telegraphic instructions sent September 8 to the commanding officer Fort Randall, D. T., directing that the three companies of the Seventh Cavalry (A, E, and H), now under his command, be concentrated and placed en route for Fort Rice, D. T., without unnecessary delay; that the wagon train from Fort Abercrombie now at his post be used as transportation for the movement; that such heavy public stores and property as cannot be carried by wagon, and the sick and laundresses be shipped by boat; that necessary forage be drawn from the various posts passed en route; and that the wagon train after completing its work proceed at once to the depot at Fort Abercrombie for winter quarters, are confirmed.

Captain Myles Moylan, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Randall, D. T.), was September 9 ordered to report in person at Department Headquarters on public business.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 9 granted Captain J. S. Poland (Standing Rock, D. T.).

Pay Department.—Major William Smith, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was ordered September 6 to make payments to August 31, 1875, inclusive, of the troops stationed at Forts Rice, Abraham Lincoln, Stevenson, and Buford, D. T.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Leave of absence was granted Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General (St. Paul, Minn.), August 13, for twenty-two days.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon H. H. Ruger, U. S. Army (Fort Abercrombie, D. T.), was September 4 ordered to Leech Lake, Minn., and for duty with the detachment of troops temporarily stationed at that point. When his services are no longer required with the detachment, A. A. Surgeon Ruger will rejoin his proper station.

A. A. Surgeon R. G. Redd, U. S. Army, was September 8 assigned to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon E. W. DuBose, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved will comply with the instructions to him from the Surgeon-General, dated August 4, 1875, directing that he report in person to the Medical Director Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Seventeenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., September 16, for the trial of Corporal John McDermott, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin; Captain Malcolm McArthur; First Lieutenants L. M. O'Brien, F. D. Garretty, Robert Cairns. Captain C. E. Bennett, Judge-Advocate.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 10 granted First Lieutenant J. H. Bradley (Fort Benton, M. T.).

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Eleventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 7 granted Captain E. C. Bowen (Fort Sill, I. T.).

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon J. H. Page, U. S. Army, was September 7 ordered from Fort Larned, Kas., to Fort Dodge, Kas.

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one year, was September 4 granted Second Lieutenant W. B. Wetmore, A. D. C. (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.).

Expenditures for Incidentals.—To enable the Chief Quartermaster of the Department to keep the expenditures from the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department within the amount allotted to the Department of the Missouri, the following amounts are fixed as the limit of expenditures at the posts named below, per month, for the payment of extra duty men: Fort Dodge, Kas., \$110.00; Fort Gibson, I. T., \$60.00; Fort Hays, Kas., \$125.00; Fort Larned, Kas., \$50.00; Fort Leavenworth, Kas., \$150.00; Fort Lyon, C. T., \$125.00; Fort Riley, Kas., \$75.00; Fort Wallace, Kas., \$40.00; Camp Supply, I. T., \$125.00; Fort Sill, I. T., \$160.00; Cantonment on the Sweetwater, Texas, \$200.00; Post near Cheyenne Agency, I. T., \$180.00. Total, \$1,400.00.

Fourth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for twenty-five days was September 10 granted First Lieutenant Wentz C. Miller, Adjutant (Fort Sill, I. T.). This leave to take effect at such time as his services can best be spared by his post and regimental commander.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Fourth Infantry.—Telegraphic instructions were sent August 28 to the commanding officer of Fort Bridger, directing Captain William H. Blisbee, Fourth Infantry, to report in person at Department Headquarters.

Leave of absence for eight days was September 8 granted First Lieutenant George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry.

Second Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, from August 28, 1875, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was September 8 granted Major E. M. Baker.

Omaha Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Neb., September 10. The following officers of the Twenty-third Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains George M.,

Randall, Charles Wheaton; First Lieutenant Patrick T. Brodrick; Second Lieutenants Orlando L. Wieting, Edward B. Pratt, James B. Lockwood, E. De Russey Nichols. First Lieutenant William L. Clarke, Judge-Advocate.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon John Ridgely, Medical Department, was August 31 relieved from duty at Omaha Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Fetterman, and relieve A. A. Surgeon R. W. Odell, Medical Department, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Camp Stambaugh, and relieve A. A. Surgeon R. M. Reynolds, Medical Department, as post surgeon at that post. Surgeon Reynolds on being relieved from duty at Camp Stambaugh will proceed to Fort Laramie, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that station.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Ninth Cavalry.—Major J. F. Wade was September 4 relieved as member of the General Court-martial instituted by Special Orders No. 159, c. s.

Tenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton was September 4 ordered to proceed to Denison, Texas, and receive fifteen horses from Captain E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, at that place, conducting them to San Antonio, Texas.

Quartermaster's Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Department, having been granted leave of absence, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster, will act as Chief Quartermaster during Lieutenant-Colonel Holabird's absence. This order to take effect from August 15, 1875.

The journey performed by Captain E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, to St. Louis, Mo., and return, was approved September 3.

Eighth Cavalry.—Captain J. F. Randlett was September 2 ordered to proceed with the recruits and horses, in San Antonio, to Fort Clark, Texas, reporting them upon their arrival to Major A. J. Alexander, who will conduct them to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, for assignment to Companies C, D, H, I, L, and M, of his regiment.

Pay Department.—Major F. M. Cox, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 3 ordered to Forts Concho, Stockton, Davis, Quitman, and Bliss, Texas, to pay the troops on the 31st of August muster. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

Fort Concho.—A despatch to the Associated Press says: A few weeks ago the contractor on the El Paso and Fort Concho mail route in Texas failed to carry out his contract and temporary weekly service was engaged at \$500 per week from another party. The Post-office Department also applied to the War Department for assistance in carrying the mails through that section, asking if a system of carriers could not be established to carry the mails until the service could be let to some responsible bidder, the object being to break up the system of straw bidding alleged to exist in that section. The question was referred to General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, who replied that it could be performed by the Army twice a week at an expense of \$600 a month, and if the Post-office Department would reimburse the War Department for the expense incurred the service would be performed. The Department accepts the proposition, and the Postmaster at Fort Concho has been notified to deliver the mails to the military whenever they were prepared to carry them.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.—The *Rahway* (N. J.) *Advocate* prints an extract from a private letter from Dr. Harvey E. Brown, the surgeon in charge of the yellow fever hospital at Fort Barrancas, Fla. The letter is dated August 30, and says: "We thought our epidemic was all over with here—but yesterday we got a case of yellow fever over from Fort Pickens—the first for thirty-two days—and to-day we have another. Now, perhaps you do not appreciate how important that is to us. When the epidemic first broke out among the troops here they were all removed to Fort Pickens, and for a few days thereafter many cases continued to come over—the last case was on the 27th of July—when so far as the Fort Pickens community was concerned the epidemic stopped. Why then should a case have occurred one month and two days after the last case was received from Fort Pickens? This is what I will tell you, and if you wish to communicate it to the papers I have no objection to you doing so. It is an illustration of how careful it is necessary to be throughout the whole course of an epidemic of yellow fever to prevent the spread of the contagion to those not infected. Now how do you suppose, after thirty-two days' exemption from the fever at Fort Pickens, it could have broken out there again? Most persons would say there was no way of accounting for it, but I have learned that last Monday, the 23d, some clothing was sent over from here to Fort Pickens which by some blunder was never disinfected, and this clothing was distributed to the two men who are now on this side sick with yellow fever, so that the manner of the communication of the poison is very easily accounted for."

Eighteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, was September 11 granted First Lieutenant Charles R. Paul (Columbia, S. C.)

Second Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Augustus R. Egbert was September 9 extended one month.

Second Lieutenant W. J. Turner, Second Infantry, was September 8 relieved from duty, as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of the Post of Mobile Barracks, Ala., and ordered to turn over to First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, Second Infantry, all public property and funds, and return to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, was September 8 granted Surgeon James F. Weeds, U. S. Army (Nashville, Tenn.)

Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, U. S. Army, was September 13 ordered to Raleigh, N. C., to relieve Assistant Surgeon F. LeB. Monroe, U. S. Army, who will comply with the requirements of S. O. No. 182, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was September 6 granted Captain A. C. M. Pennington (Fort Johnston, N. C.)

In compliance with instructions from the General of the Army, the following transfers of companies of the Second Artillery, serving in the Department of the South, will be made as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable: I, from Raleigh, N. C., to Fort Macon, N. C.; E, from Fort Macon, N. C., to Raleigh, N. C.; G, from Raleigh, N. C., to Summerville, S. C.; D, from Summerville, S. C., to Raleigh, N. C.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for two months, with permission to leave the limits of the Division, was September 11 granted Second Lieutenant Leven C. Allen (Nashville, Tenn.)

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for ten days, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, was September 10 granted First Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Adjutant (Summerville, S. C.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending September 14, 1875: Captain H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army; Captain N. B. McLaughlin, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant John C. White, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Thomas S. Mumford, Thirtieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant William B. Whetmore, A. D. C., Sixth Cavalry; Captain Joseph L. Tidball, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Gulian V. Weir was September 13 extended ten days.

Second Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe was September 10 extended eight days.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for ten days was September 9 granted Captain DeWitt C. Poole (Fort Wayne, Mich.)

Leave of absence for one month was September 10 granted Second Lieutenant W. H. Kell, Twenty-second Infantry (Fort Porter, N. Y.), and twenty-five days granted Second Lieutenant James E. Macklin, Twenty-second Infantry (Fort Wayne, Mich.)

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant George A. Thurston (Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.), September 7.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Twelfth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was August 31 granted Second Lieutenant William Allen, at Angel Island, Cal.

Fourth Artillery.—Company D, Fourth Artillery, Captain George B. Rodney, commanding, was August 31 relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty as a part of the regular garrison at that post. First Lieutenant William F. Stewart, of this company, will remain at the Presidio, and be assigned to duty temporarily, by the commanding officer Fourth Artillery, with one of the companies at that post.

Board of Examiners.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry; Major Charles H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, were September 1 appointed a board for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States for the examination of First Sergeant William W. man, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, and such candidates as may be properly brought before it. The junior officer will act as recorder of the Board.

Pay Department.—Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 3 relieved from duty in the Department of California, to date the 7th instant, in order to enable him to comply with par. 1, S. O. 146, c. s., from the Adjutant-General's Office.

The following named officers will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to the 31st of August, 1875: Major J. H. Nelson, Paymaster, U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal.; Major C. W. Wingard, Paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camps Gaston, California, Klamath, Oregon, and Bidwell, Cal.; Major James R. Roche, Paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camp McDermitt and Halleck, Nev., and Camp Independence, Cal. After the performance of these duties the officers will return to their station in San Francisco.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Third Infantry.—First Lieutenant Melville J. C.

Wilkinson, Aide-de-Camp, was August 19 ordered to report to the commanding officer, Fort Townsend, W. T., by the 23d instant, for Garrison Court-martial duty.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Frederick C. Ainsworth was August 19 assigned to duty at Fort Vancouver, W. T.

Pay Department.—The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops to include the muster of August 31, 1875: Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, Fort Stevens and Canby. Major William A. Rucker, Fort Wrangel and the post of Sitka, Alaska; Major James P. Canby, Forts Walla Walla, Lapwai, and Colville, and the troops operating in the Wallowa Valley; Major Reginald H. Towler, Camp Harney and Fort Boise.

Fort Walla Walla.—The commanding officer, Fort Walla Walla was August 25 directed to recall the troops now operating in the Wallowa Valley when, in the opinion of the officer in command of the expedition, the object for which it was sent shall be accomplished and the safety of the settlers assured.

A Board of Officers to consist of—Major Elisha J. Baily, Surgeon, Medical Director; Major R. H. Alexander, Surgeon; Major Charles H. Alden, Surgeon, were ordered to assemble at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on Monday, August 30, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to thoroughly investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of that post.

An Alaska Silver Mine.—The Collector of the Port at Sitka, Alaska, recently made a report to the Treasury Department that a silver mine has been discovered in Alaska by a practical miner, whose report of the character and location of the mine was forwarded to the Department. Since furnishing this information to the Department, the Collector has reported that a party of Canadians, hearing of the existence of the mine, have located and erected a colony in its vicinity, and claiming that it is upon British Territory, have applied to the Dominion authorities for an act of incorporation, to enter upon its development. The Collector is positive that the mine, which is represented to be immensely valuable, is beyond the western boundary of British America, and clearly within the territory of the United States. The matter has been referred to the State Department for investigation.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Fort Yuma.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Yuma, Cal., September 6. Detail for the court: Captains George W. Bradley, A. Q. M.; Leonard Y. Loring, Assistant Surgeon; A. W. Corliss and Daniel T. Wells, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenants P. H. Ray, Eighth Infantry; H. L. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant C. A. Earnest, Eighth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Base Ball.—On the 5th of September, 1875, a very interesting game of base ball was played at Holly Springs, Miss., between the Brook B. B. Club, consisting of members of Companies A, B, G, and F, Third Infantry, and the E. W. Clift B. B. Club, of Companies G and K, Thirtieth Infantry, of which the latter, as usual, came out victorious. The following is the score:

E. W. CLIFTS.		O. R.		BROOKS.		O. R.	
Krueger, p.	2	3		Cahill, p.	2	3	
Conway, c.	1	4		Conway, p.	2	2	
O'Hirn, ss.	3	2		Smith, 1 st b.	4	0	
Chapel, r. f.	4	0		Taylor, 2d b.	2	0	
Dougherty, 1 st b.	3	1		Stacy, 3d b.	3	1	
Stillwell, 2d b.	4	0		Sennott, ss.	3	1	
Callahan, 3d b.	3	1		Dondell, l. f.	2	0	
Sullivan, l. f.	2	2		Quinn, c. f.	3	1	
Murray, c. f.	5	0		Snyder, r. f.	4	0	

Umpire—Mr. McDermott, of Holly Springs.
Scorers—Wm. Inkins, K, Thirtieth, and G. Wright, B, Third Infantry.
Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes.

The E. W. Clift has since changed its name and will hereafter be known as the U. S. Guards. This club is progressing splendidly. Having played with both civilian and military base ball clubs, it has not been defeated once. It claims to be the best organized club in the Army, and if it continues improving and working in harmony as it has for the short time of its existence, it will soon be able to walk away with any amateur club. At present it is not afraid to claim the "Championship of the Army!"

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of Thos. Hallagan, by his mother—residing at Carondelet, Mo. He is supposed to have enlisted in the U. S. Army about a year ago.

(From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin, Sept. 2.)

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S FIRST BATTLE.

GENERAL Phil. Sheridan and party will go up the Columbia River this morning for the purpose of seeing the landscape and noting the improvements which have taken place within the last fifteen years. The General will, no doubt, look upon the Cascades with interest, as it was the scene of his maiden engagement, when he wrote after his name, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. He came to the Dalles to relieve the men, women, and children who were besieged in the block-house by the savages, and a company of 125 young men, hastily gathered together with a fife and drum, in this city, approached the same objective point from the Lower Cascade Landing. The beautiful place then lay devastated by the Indians, while the smoke from the burning habitations yet hanging like a pall over the gorge, and the evidences of slaughter were everywhere

visible, and the blood of the slain cried aloud for vengeance at the hands of the troops as well as the volunteers. Lieutenant Sheridan, with only a handful of men, beat back the Indians as he advanced, and, after releasing the beleaguered people, he marched the whole length of the portage now spanned by the railroad, and he laid *hors du combat* many a stalwart savage who had been in the habit of acting as waiters at what is now known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel in this city, and who would call the volunteers by name, and promise that by a certain time they would have their scalps. Had the volunteers known that Phil. Sheridan, as he was then familiarly called, was coming, they might have brought the Indians to such close quarters as would have resulted in their annihilation. General Sheridan, even at this early day, evinced that fire and indomitable courage which has since made him famous as a military leader all over the world, and which demanded at the hands of Congress a special recognition and the shoulder-straps of a Lieutenant-General.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

THE SAMOAN KINGDOM.

PREMIER Steinberger has the credit of conducting himself modestly so far. Up to the date of the departure of the *Ada May*, July 6, the full corps of Government officers had not been named. But the Assistant Premier was known to all in the person of J. F. Waters, of this city, formerly a grocer on Market Street, and a gentleman who left a number of creditors to mourn his loss. The appointment of Waters as Assistant Premier gave great offence to the very few decent Americans at Apia, but it was said to be the best that could be secured from the office-seeking portion of the whites. Another unpopular act was the levying of a tax of \$10 per month on saloon keepers, but this was only unpopular with the vendors of spiritual comfort. The virtuous and upright element sustained it. It was thought also that restrictions would be put upon commerce, but Apia, so far as now known, is to be a free port. Only a single exception, that of a heavy tax on strong spirits of every kind. It was not definitely settled as to how the kingdom would secure revenues to support itself, but the statesmen and philosophers of his Majesty were hard at work to solve the problem. The weather was so exceedingly warm that even the most gigantic minds of the kingdom had to take a rest from their arduous official labors.

The report spread abroad that some person or persons in Apia had denounced Colonel Steinberger as a "filibuster and fraud" could be traced to no reliable source. A notice containing such grave accusations was posted on the trees, but the detectives of Apia in the service of the Premier and the King were unable to get at the ghoul who thus offensively attacked the nobles and their Government. There has also been considerable animosity exhibited toward United States Consul Foster, a late arrival there. The late Consul, J. M. Coe, has been a resident of Apia for over a quarter of a century, and was United States representative for over ten years. He had married a native woman and by her reared a large family. Coe was popular with the natives and well liked by foreigners generally. As an "old settler" it was thought that the office of consul was a life perquisite for him, but the Samoans will have to learn something about the rotation of office, which is one of the great blessings of civilization. Consul Foster had committed no act of indiscretion other than procuring the office. Captain Coe is now acting as a pilot for the port of Apia.

Up to the time of the new kingdom having been officially declared, the Samoans paid but little attention to social rank. A few white women of English and American blood, both pure and half-cast, pounded their pianos to the music of the sad sea waves which echoed from the snow-white coral and reefs, and made laudable efforts to fascinate fantastic naval officers and susceptible "South Sea skippers." These two distinguished classes, formerly lions in the social world of Apia, must now retire to their painted poops or be content to play second fiddle. They have had their day. It is no longer the smiles of guileless disciples of Saint Robeson or the polished gallantries of small-craft skippers that the maiden and aristocratic elements of Apia sigh for. One bland seraphic smile from the Premier, one wave of the Kingly digits alone, contain the magnetic subtleties which feed to satisfaction the Samoan female heart, as dews feed the perfumed flowers. Great is the rivalry to be in favor with the throne and the greater power behind the throne. The first grand ball is to come off when the thermometer allows anything like physical paroxysms. Then the lines will be drawn, and Samoa will know in reality whether the belles of France, Germany, or America are to rule the court. Premier Steinberger will be the Paris to decide between the rival Junos, Pallases, and Venuses, and it is to be hoped that his decision will not cause another Samoan war, even more destructive than that occasioned by the siege of Troy.

COMMANDER R. F. R. Lewis, senior officer on the Asiatic station, reports from Yokohama, Japan, under date of Aug. 1, the movements of the vessels on the station, for the previous month: The *Yantic* had been engaged in attending and protecting the wrecking party of the late mail steamer *Japan*, destroyed by fire in the vicinity of Breaker Point, from any assault by piratical junks. She was at the date above-named at Yokohama, Comdr. Lewis having turned over the command of the *Kearyearge* to Comdr. McNair, and resumed the command of the *Yantic*. The *Ashuelot* had been cruising about Ningpo and Foochow, but had taken the place of the *Yantic* in protecting the wrecking party. The *Monocacy* was at Nagasaki, and after the typhoon season would proceed to Tientsin, China, to remain for the winter. The *Saco* was at Yokohama. The *Kearyearge* had been at Yokohama a portion of July, and since then visiting Chifu and Newchwang. Health of squadron pretty fair.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Alert* arrived at Chester on the 12th inst. from Boston. The passage was prolonged by fresh head winds.

THE *Constellation*, in tow of the *Fortune*, left Norfolk on the 13th inst. for Annapolis, Md.

THE *Tailapoosa* arrived at New York on the 13th inst. en route for Philadelphia and Washington.

THE *Powhatan* arrived at West Point on the 14th instant.

LIEUTENANT Commander Charles E. McKay, U. S. Navy, has been authorized to leave the United States for two months.

CAPTAIN John Irwin will be relieved of the command of the Receiving Ship *Sabine* at Portsmouth, N. H., 1st of October next.

COMMANDER C. C. Carpenter will be relieved from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 15th of October next.

THE *Omaha* was at Panama Aug. 28. The *Richmond* expected to sail from Callao about Aug. 28 northward, and was expected in the course of this month at Panama. The *Omaha* remains at Panama for the present.

PAY-INSPECTOR Geo. L. Davis, Fleet Paymaster South Pacific station, has been condemned by medical survey and ordered home. Fleet Surgeon B. F. Gibbs was ordered temporarily to the duty of paymaster of the *Richmond*.

THE Acting Secretary of the Navy has addressed complimentary letters to Masters H. C. T. Nye and J. L. Hunsick, for their gallantry in saving Lieutenant James Franklin from drowning—the facts of which were given in the last number of the JOURNAL.

THE *Plymouth* left Port Royal on the 8th inst. for Norfolk, Va. On her arrival at the former place, orders were issued for her quarantine ten days, although there was no sickness on board. A similar fate probably awaits her at Norfolk. The *Canandaigua* arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst., and was put in quarantine for ten days. Both the *Canandaigua* and the *Plymouth* are said to require some slight repairs, but the main object in sending them to Norfolk is to give liberty to their crews.

DESPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Captain E. Simpson, commanding the United States steamer *Omaha*, at Panama, detailing at length the condition of affairs there as already published in the press reports. He says he did not request the American Consul at Aspinwall to prohibit the landing of the 500 rifles purchased for Bolivar, but, on the contrary, sent the Consul the following despatch: "Consider whether it will be a proper act for you to see that those arms are not allowed to be diverted from their original destination, or if that cannot be prevented, then consider if you have not the power to prevent them from being landed, subject to instructions from Washington." Subsequently a conference was had between Captain Simpson and our Consul at Aspinwall, and it was decided that the Consul had no right to interfere with the landing of the arms, and that settled the question.

THE Secretary of the Navy has taken action on the proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry, in the case of the loss of the *Saranac*, approving the same in part. The court considered Captain Queen and Chief Engineer Bartleman derelict in their duties, but not sufficiently so to render a Court-martial advisable. The other officers and the crew of the vessel were commended for faithful discharge of duty. The Secretary approves the finding, except that, in view of all the circumstances of the case and the facts elicited by the inquiry, he does not coincide with the court in their opinion of the conduct of Chief Engineer Bartleman. The position Chief Engineer Bartleman took at the bell, where he could intelligently signal his assistants, the coolness he displayed, and the good order maintained in his department, entitle him, in the opinion of the Secretary, to commendation rather than censure.

A NAVAL General Court-martial is now in session at the Norfolk Navy-yard, having met on the 8th inst., before which Paymaster George R. Martin is being tried. The following officers compose the court: Commodore J. C. Beaumont, Captain E. Y. McCauley, Commanders C. H. Cushman, F. H. Baker and A. R. Yates, Paymasters L. G. Billings and Robert W. Allen, and Captain McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate. The charges against Paymaster Martin are disobedience of orders, absence without leave, etc. Charges have also been preferred against Lieutenant Charles F. Arnold, who is to be tried by the same court. A Naval General Court-martial is also in session at Philadelphia, having convened on the 1st inst. The following officers compose the court: Captain George M. Ransom and Commander F. M. Ramsay, Chief Engineers Harman Newell and E. D. Robie, Commander C. S. Norton, Lieutenants C. H. Black and Walter Goodwin, and Captain W. B. Remy, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate. The court has been trying Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White for disobedience of orders and absence without leave. Master Charles A. Clarke, of the *Michigan*, has also been ordered before the court for trial.

REAR-ADMIRAL Rodgers, the superintendent of the Naval Academy, has departed somewhat from the stringent practice, heretofore pursued, of not allowing the cadets sent out on the summer cruise, any leave or recreation. Formerly, the cadets ordered on the practice cruise were transferred from the study room, after eight months' close application, to the practice ship, performed the cruise of three or four months, and

were retransferred directly to the Academy, to enter immediately on the next Academic term. The practice cruise may, to some extent, be considered a term of recreation. It is a change, and a beneficial one. But on this cruise the cadets pursue certain studies, prepare maps and charts, and to a large extent are mentally employed. They have but little freedom, and to them it is in fact a continuous course of studious application. This year the Admiral has very wisely given each one a short leave of absence, from a week to ten days, which enabled them to visit their homes, if within convenient distance, otherwise to pass their time pleasantly somewhere else. Some availed themselves of this privilege at Newport or New Bedford, and others on the arrival of the ship at Hampton Roads. The cadets and their parents and friends have been made happy by this little indulgence, and the first named will enter upon the Academic year with greater satisfaction and zeal than they would have otherwise done. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

THE Norfolk *Virginian* has the following items: The Court-martial in the case of Paymaster Martin adjourned early September 11, to convene again Monday. The work in the Construction Department has been suspended, except on the *Ossipee* and the *Probie*, upon which vessels the men are working pretty lively. The working steamers *Jean Sands* and *Snowdrop* made several trips to the yard September 11 with the stores generally of the schoolship *Constellation*, and a portion of the crew of the latter were engaged turning them over. The *Constellation*, after discharging her stores, sailed September 13 for Annapolis, where she will go out of commission. The U. S. steamship *Canandaigua*, having left her steam launch at Key West, was supplied with one formerly belonging to the *Powhatan*, she has taken on 300 tons of coal and awaits orders to sail. The Department of Yards and Docks are now constructing a stable and cook house at Craney Island. It is rumored that the sea wall around Craney Island will not be built for some time to come, owing to the fact that the appropriation for this year will not allow it. This is to be regretted, as the property will suffer in consequence. The beach fronting the channel is washing away rapidly, and every winter sees a large area of the island completely carried off. The Government would consult its interests very materially to provide for the protection of the island from the encroachments of the sea in rough weather. The U. S. steamer *Plymouth*, screw of 12 guns, Captain J. H. Russell, commanding, arrived at the quarantine grounds Tuesday morning, September 14, from the West Indies. After quarantine, the *Plymouth* will go up to the Navy-yard for repairs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Herald* says: In a recent visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in company with Messrs. Pook and Mintonye, naval constructors, and Captain Charles Morris, a well-known shipwright, formerly of East Boston, my attention was called to a long house which was filled with hundreds upon hundreds of piles of timber, which I was informed was live oak. It was massive stuff, very few of the pieces being less than two feet thick and from twenty to thirty feet in length. It was splendid-looking material, and made one think of the old English boast that the tight little Isle was always defended by walls of oak, for the timber appeared as solid and close-grained as lignum-vite. On asking why there was so much of it kept in store, the two naval constructors stated that when the war broke out, our Navy-yards were in short supply of live oak, and the vessels then built were of all kinds of material, and but few of them lasted more than five years, whereas, had there been sufficient live oak, all vessels built during the war would have now been afloat, thus giving us a Navy of which our country would have been proud. On the contrary, the craft built of such poor material had nearly all been broken up, and those which had not been had cost more to keep in repair than would have been the expense of building new ones. It had been the wise policy of the Navy Department, since the war, and this policy has been sanctioned by the whole country, to keep within our country the valuable live oak timber produced in our Southern States, and to this end the naval constructors had been quietly gathering, as opportunity offered, the best portion of all that was cut. But very little of it is allowed to go out of our country, and Russia and Spain stand ready at this moment, through agents sent here for that purpose, to purchase a half million dollars' worth of this valuable material. Our naval constructors are as able men as the country produces, and the naval officers commanding war vessels feel more confident in the ability of the craft they command when they know they are taking into a fight a vessel which, when the first cannon ball hits her, is not going to fly into a thousand splinters and sink. Give our naval constructors live oak and they can then give us ships of war that will not need a young army constantly repairing shaky hulls.

BURIAL OF REAR-ADMIRAL COLLINS.

U. S. S. RICHMOND, 2d RATE,
CALLAO, PERU, August 18, 1875.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, etc.

SIR: On the 10th inst. I performed the sad duty of making an official report to the Department of the death of Rear-Admiral Napoleon Collins, together with an account of his illness.

I now have the honor to communicate to you that his remains were interred in the English Cemetery near Bella Vista, on the 11th inst., and that not only all the honors prescribed by the regulations were fully complied with, but the esteem in which he was held by this community was manifested in the special honors bestowed by the government of Peru, Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and the very large attendance of civilians of all nations.

The numerous extracts from the leading papers of

Callao and Lima, which are enclosed, will be read by you with gratitude and pride. Immediately upon the death of Rear-Admiral Collins, an officer was sent to the U. S. Consul, notifying him of the sad event, with a request that he would make the necessary arrangements for the funeral with the local authorities and obtain permission for the escort to carry the necessary arms and to fire at the grave. The U. S. Minister was also informed of our great loss, and requested to notify the officers of the Peruvian government and the Diplomatic Corps. Copies of all correspondence referring to this melancholy occasion are appended to this report. On the day preceding the funeral, a General Order was issued, which is appended, marked "5." As had been announced to the public, through the papers at 2 p. m. on the 11th inst., the boats shoved off from the ship as the first of thirteen minute guns was fired. The boats were arranged in the following order:

Steam launch—Lieutenant H. C. Derby, Marshal.
Launch—Lieutenant Meigs, marines, and Company B.
Barge with body—Bearers, Admiral Cox, servants, and pall-bearers.
Peruvian boat with Peruvian pall-bearers.
Whale boat—Chaplain and surgeon.
Second cutter—Lieutenant Noyes and Company C.
First cutter—Lieutenant Speyers and Company D.
Onward's cutter—With officers.
Third cutter—Midshipman Peters and Company A.
Onward's gig—With officers.
Richmond's gig—With captain and officers.
Peruvian boats with men and officers.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company's boats with officers of Company.
Boats from American and foreign merchant vessel.

There were about thirty boats in the convoy, all with flags at half mast. As the barge passed the Peruvian vessels of war, their guards presented arms and the bugles sounded the salute. A very large number of sympathizers and spectators had assembled at the landing, who readily gave way for the formation of the procession, under the direction of Lieutenant R. C. Derby, which was arranged in the following order:

1. Band; 2. Richmond's marine guards; 3. Chaplain and surgeon; 4. Hearse, with pall-bearers on each side; 5. Body bearer; 6. Admiral's coxswain and servants; 7. Men from the *Onward* combined with those from the *Richmond*; 8. Company B, Lieutenant Meigs; 9. Company D, Lieutenant Speyers; 10. Company C, Lieutenant Noyes; 11. Company A, Midshipman Peters; 12. Richmond's officers, juniors in advance; 13. U. S. Ministers, captain of Richmond, U. S. Consul; 14. Onward's officers, juniors in advance; 15. Peruvian naval officers; 16. Foreign Consuls; 17. Diplomatic Corps (in full uniform); 18. Cabinet officers (in carriages); 19. Native and foreign civilians; 20. Band; 21. Peruvian artillery; 22. Peruvian infantry; 23. Band; 24. Peruvian lancers.

All national and foreign flags were at half-mast. During the funeral service at the chapel, which was performed by the chaplain of the *Richmond*, E. K. Rawson, in a solemn and impressive manner, the Peruvian infantry fired three volleys and the artillery thirteen minute guns.

The marine guards fired three volleys over the grave, after the body was deposited. A simple stone, with a proper inscription cut upon it, will be placed at the head of the grave until it can be known whether the remains are always to rest where they now are. If that should be the case, the officers of the squadron will erect a suitable monument. Very respectfully,
P. C. JOHNSON, Captain Commanding.

The N. Y. *World*, of September 16, says: A private letter from Peru gives us some interesting details of the last illness and death of Rear-Admiral Collins. The Admiral had been giving a series of brilliant and delightful "receptions" on board of his flagship, the *Richmond*, in the harbor of Callao, and was on the point of sailing for Guayaquil to look after American interests in that region during the turmoil consequent upon the assassination of President Moreno of Ecuador. Although seventy years of age he was looking forward with boyish animation to making the fatiguing six days' journey on horseback from Guayaquil up to the ancient and picturesque city of Quito, in company with some of his officers. On Friday, August 6, after a crowded and successful party had taken place on board his ship, he complained of feeling unwell, and late in the evening took to his bed. The surgeons in attendance soon found that he was suffering from a severe attack of the deadly and mysterious disease known as "pustule maligne," which it will be remembered raged for a short time as a summer epidemic in this country some ten years ago. The disease appeared in the form of a swelling like that caused by a sharp flea-bite on his left upper lip, but it made such progress that on Monday at 8:45 p. m. he was a corpse. It was while attending the Admiral's funeral on foot in a hot Peruvian day and over the dusty road from Callao to Bellavista, made more dusty by the march of a regiment of cavalry detailed to act as a guard of honor for the American Admiral's remains, that Mr. Henry Meiggs, the great American railway contractor of South America, was seized with the malady which, as our recent Peruvian advices have told us, so nearly carried him off, but from which, at our latest dates, as we are glad to learn, he had so far recovered as to be able to seek relaxation and repose in the more genial climate of the Republic of Chili.

REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL REYNOLDS.

PASSAGE OF THE U. S. S. TENNESSEE THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

We give the following interesting extracts from reports of Rear-Admiral Reynolds to the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAGSHIP "TENNESSEE,"
SUEZ, EGYPT, August 20, 1875.

I have the satisfaction to report the arrival of the *Tennessee* at the port of Suez at 4 p. m., August 15, 1875, having left Port Said yesterday, at 5:28 a. m., and anchored in Lake Tinnah at 2:45 p. m., off Ismailia.

The manager of the company at that place very politely invited us to land, and placed his steam launch at our disposal. Accordingly, accompanied by Captain

Low, and the officers on my staff, I went on shore, where carriages were in waiting to take us about the town.

After passing an hour or two very agreeably, and having been shown the works of the company, and other objects of interest, we returned on board, with very pleasant impressions of our brief visit. Got under way this a. m. from Lake Tinnah at 6 o'clock, and completed the passage of the canal, as above stated, with ease and without accident, or obstruction.

No preparation was needed for this interesting navigation, other than to hang an anchor over the stern, and to have lines in readiness, forward and aft. The ship had her bunkers full of coal, and her draught of water was 30 feet 6 inches forward, 23 feet 3 inches aft. A speed of from four to five knots was maintained while in the canal, and the ship's usual speed while passing through the Bitter Lake. Twenty-five tons of coal were expended from the anchorage at Port Said to that at Suez. The ship was underweigh nineteen hours and seventeen minutes, including stoppages in the "Gares." The only approach to an accident occurred from the bad steering of an English merchant steamer, which slightly fouled our quarter boats as she passed us in a "Gare," we being secured by hawsers to the banks. We had but a moment previously, passed clear of a large Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, she being fast in the "Gare," and we going ahead.

This ship, having a balance rudder, minds her helm very quickly; and, under the charge of one of the pilots of the canal company, who connered her from the bridge, threaded the narrow channels of the canal without the least difficulty, and without once touching the banks.

The officials of the Suez Canal Company have been exceedingly kind, at Port Said, Ismailia, and here at Suez. At each of those places the principal managers called upon me, and in the most obliging way, placed their services at my disposition, with the offer of every facility in the power of the company to aid the ship in her passage through the canal.

They were also so considerate as to send on board Monsieur Lenoir, of the company's service, to accompany us to Suez, whose knowledge of the history of the canal, from its conception to the present time, enabled him to give us a very interesting account of the incidents connected with its construction, and of the progress of its navigation, from its opening to the present time.

I am informed that M. De Lesseps had given particular instructions in this respect. I have requested Mr. Beardsley, Consul General of the United States in Egypt, to make my acknowledgment to the Superior Director of the Canal Company for these kind attentions; and I took occasion to express them, personally, to the gentlemen who did me the favor of calling on board.

Enjoying greatly, every mile of the way, and meeting with no embarrassments to mar our progress, I believe I may safely say that we felt some natural regret at completing so soon our passage in an ocean steamship-of-war over the Isthmus of Suez; certainly, there is no navigation in the world which can approach its utter novelty, and surrounded as it is by venerable remains of the most profound antiquity, and in the midst of historical associations of surpassing interest, I cannot conceive of higher, or stronger, or stranger feelings to come over a seaman's mind, than those that must crowd upon him as he conducts his deep keel across the land of the Pharaohs.

While at Suez I went to Cairo, accompanied by Lieutenant Commander White, Lieutenant Lyons, and Midshipman Winslow of my staff, and other officers of the ship—the government of Egypt furnishing us a special train.

His Highness the Khedive had just returned to Cairo from Alexandria, and I requested through Mr. Beardsley, Consul General for the United States in Egypt, the honor of a presentation.

The next day being appointed by His Highness, I, accompanied by the Consul General, Chief Engineer Ziegler, Lieutenant Commander White, Lieutenant Lyons, and Midshipman Winslow, had the gratification of more than an hour's interview with the Khedive. His Highness' conversation was exceedingly frank, and, of course, most intelligent, and I retired from his presence with a very favorable impression of his good sense and excellent capacity as a ruler.

Egypt is fortunate in having on her throne a ruler of his distinguished ability and force of character. We returned by special train yesterday p. m.

NAVY GAZETTE

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant John C. Rich, U. S. N., having been discharged from the Chelsea Hospital, has been ordered to rejoin the *Alert*, at Chester, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Assistant Engineer W. C. Eaton, to the *Benicia*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Engineers C. F. Nagle and H. Main, and Cadet Engineers H. T. Cleaver and A. V. Zane, to examination for promotion.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas T. Wade, to duty in charge of the Nitro Depot at Malden, Mass.

Master Francis Winslow, to the *Alaska*, European Station, per steamer 22d inst. from New York.

Master H. L. Green, to the *Gettysburg* on the 20th inst.

Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomson, to the *Gettysburg* on the 20th inst.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Midshipman Wm. H. H. Southerland, to the Naval Academy.

Boatswain Jas. T. Barker, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Boatswain Thos. W. Brown, to the *Canandaigua*.

Corporer Wm. H. Barrott, to the *Canandaigua*.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, to the *Minnesota*, at New York, on the 6th October next.

Sailmaker George T. Douglass, to the *Powhatan*, at New York.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Passed Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from the *Benicia* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieutenant E. W. Vory, from torpedo instruction, and ordered to duty at the Naval Experimental Battery, near Annapolis, Md., on the 20th inst.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Commander A. W. Weaver, from duty in charge of the Nitro Depot at Malden, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Albert Kautz has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Monogacy* on the 2d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant William Welch, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the *Plymouth*.

Lieutenant E. W. Watson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Ossipee*.

Lieutenant John P. Merrill, from torpedo duty on the 20th inst., and ordered to the *Swatara*.

Master Chas. W. Bartlett, from the Hydrographic Office on the 20th inst., and ordered to the *Gettysburg* on the 1st October.

Master B. H. Buckingham, from the *Alaska*, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Master John A. Norris and Ensign Downes L. Wilson, from the Hydrographic Office on the 19th inst., and ordered to the *Gettysburg* on the 1st October.

Ensign H. H. Barroll and Assistant Surgeon Ernest Norfleet, from special duty connected with the *Darien* Survey on the 19th inst., and ordered to the *Gettysburg* on the 20th inst.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Commander Thos. H. Eastman, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Schetky, from the Portsmouth, and ordered as executive of the *Tuscarora*.

Lieutenant L. G. Palmer, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

Lieutenant S. M. Ackley has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Onward* on the 6th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Richmond* on the 21st ult., and ordered to settle accounts.

Gunner John G. Foster, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to temporary duty on the *Frolic*, and on arrival on the South Atlantic Station to report for duty on the *Monongahela*.

Gunner George Dunn, from the *Frolic*, and placed on sick leave.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Lieutenant Theodor Porter, from special duty at Washington on the 24th inst., and ordered to the *Swatara* on the 25th inst.

Midshipman James C. Creep has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Richmond* on the 2d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director H. M. Heiskell, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., and ordered to settle accounts.

Sailmaker George C. Boerum, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring has been appointed senior member, and Chief Engineers Edward Farmer and C. E. De Vain, Passed Assistant Engineers John P. Kelly and James Butterworth, Assistant Engineers J. Q. A. Ford and B. H. Warren members of a board for temporary duty of the trial of the machinery of the *Essex*, at Boston.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman Frank S. Buckley.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Train, to the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to resume his duties at the Naval Observatory in connection with the Transit of Venus.

The orders of Lieutenant L. G. Palmer, to the *Canandaigua*, and to resume duties at the Naval Observatory.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commander Geo. W. Hayward, now in Florence, Italy, has been extended three months, with permission to remain in Europe.

The leave of Lieutenant Geo. P. Colvocoresses has been extended three months.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported at the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 15, 1875:

Napoleon Collins, rear-admiral, August 9, U. S. flagship *Richmond*.

Henry Andrew Wallace, seaman, September 12, U. S. receiving ship *Sabine*.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

The following changes reported on the Asiatic Station since the 23d June last:

Commander Robert F. R. Lewis reassumed command of the *Yantic* July 29.

Commander F. V. McNaughton reported for the command of the *Kearsarge* July 29.

Commander Jos. P. Fyfe reported for the command of the *Monogacy* July 29, relieving Commander Albert Kautz, ordered to return to the United States.

Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Craven detached from the *Monogacy* and ordered to the *Kearsarge*; subsequently detached and ordered to return to the United States.

Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Clark detached from the *Kearsarge* and ordered to the *Monogacy*.

Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Dickins detached from the *Yantic* and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenants H. N. Manney and J. C. Morong detached from the *Kearsarge* and ordered to the *Yantic*.

Lieutenant R. R. Ingersoll detached from the *Yantic* and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant A. A. Hoyd detached from the *Kearsarge* and ordered to the North Pacific Station.

Master J. F. J. Angur detached from the *Saco* and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Master J. H. Moore detached from the *Monogacy* and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Midshipman W. E. Whitfield detached from the *Yantic* and ordered to the *Saco*.

Midshipman C. T. Putnam detached from the *Kearsarge* and ordered to return to the United States.

Midshipman A. M. Knight detached from the *Saco* and ordered to return to the United States.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Slom reported for duty on board the *Ashcroft*, relieving Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addicks, ordered to return to the United States.

Chief Engineer Geo. W. Sensner reported for duty on board the *Kearsarge*, relieving Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, ordered to return to the United States.

Assistant Engineer J. P. Lawrence reported for duty on board the *Monogacy*, relieving Assistant E. W. Galt, coming home in the *Harford*.

OUR NAVY ABROAD.

MUNICIPAL BANQUET TO AMERICAN OFFICERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Southampton correspondent of the London *Daily Standard* writes to that journal on August 24: Rear-Admiral Worden, commanding the United States European squadron, whose flagship, the *Franklin*, is one of the three United States war steamers which have been lying in the Southampton waters for several weeks, and his officers were this evening, for the second time, present at a banquet given in their honor, the entertainers being the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton. The room was appropriately decorated for the occasion with large flags and banners, the royal standard of England, the American Eagle, the Union Jack, and the Stars and Stripes, brought

into appropriate and effective combination. The Mayor presided, supported on his right by Admiral Worden, and on his left by Captain Franklin, (U. S. steamer *Franklin*), and there were also present Commander Greene, (U. S. steamer *Alaska*), most of the officers of the squadron, Mr. W. F. Cowper Temple, M. P., Sir Frederick Perkins, M. P., Mr. Davis, (Mayor of Portsmouth), Mr. Fielder, (Mayor of Winchester), Mr. Fendermith, (Mayor of Romsey), Mr. R. Dorling, (Mayor of Andover), Mr. Croft, (Mayor of Lymington), Commodore J. E. Commerell, K. C. B., several naval and military officers in her Majesty's service, magistrates, members of the corporation, and others.

Dinner being over, the Mayor gave "The Queen," which was loyally drunk, the band playing "God Save the Queen," after which his Worship proposed "The President of the United States of America," remarking that it was a toast that did not often come before them, but that fact alone, knowing the character of the President as a distinguished statesman and soldier, who was not only the elected but the re-elected over 30,000,000 of people, should induce them to accept it with thorough cordiality. "The Star Spangled Banner," performed by the band, was followed by "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family," and the "Bishop and clergy of the diocese and ministers of all denominations," the latter proposed by the Mayor of Portsmouth and acknowledged by Rev. Arthur Bradley (Church of England) and Father Mount, (Roman Catholic).

The chairman then, in giving "Rear-Admiral Worden and our other American guests," spoke of the gallant Admiral as one who was engaged in the civil war, and rendered thereby such distinguished service to his country as entitled him to the gratitude of his country, and had won for him the respect and admiration of any people among whom he might sojourn, who would be ready to acknowledge him as a man who did his duty to his country in a time of great difficulty and danger. He was sure he might say, on their own behalf, and on the behalf of the good old town of Southampton, that they wished the Admiral a happy and prosperous future, as well as for the great country he represented, [loud cheers], and that the United States and Great Britain might ever remain in peace and amity, to afford an example to the other nations of the globe. [More cheering].

Admiral Worden, who was loudly applauded on rising, said that in the course of his career in the American Navy he had been in a good many tight places, but he must acknowledge as a fact that the kindness with which he had been received there that evening, and the eloquence which had been displayed in the complimentary observations that had been addressed toward him and his countrymen, had put him in a tighter place than he had ever been in before. [Loud cheers and laughter]. He was unaccustomed to deal in eloquence or oratory—they had not been his vocation, but he had a high appreciation of them as a matter of art, and he had experienced that evening very powerful evidence of their value. All that had been said by the Mayor and those who had followed him was said with so much feeling that he was utterly at a loss how to reply to the sentiments which had been uttered toward himself, his associates and his people. He could not do justice to his feelings, and he regretted he could not, but he at all events begged leave to thank the Mayor of Southampton, and others who had spoken, for the kindly manner in which they had spoken of the United States, and also of himself individually, and those who were associated with him in the service. [Hear, hear]. He was sure that the people whom he represented reciprocated all the kindly sentiments that had been uttered, and desired that harmony and good will should always exist between England and the United States. [Loud cheers.] The interests, the pleasures, and the national pride of both were united in sentiments of fraternity and kindness. [Loud cheers.] He could say no more than this; but he should ever be glad to bear in remembrance the remarks that had been uttered and the sentiments that had been expressed. (Cheers.) The gallant Admiral resumed his seat amid loud applause.

"The Army, Navy, and Reserved Forces," were proposed by Mr. Sheriff Pearce, and acknowledged by Colonel Lacy, of the Forty-sixth regiment, who presented to Admiral Worden a photo-zincographic copy of the Masonic Bible of the Forty-sixth regiment, to which a history is attached, from the fact that it was returned through the regiment under a flag of truce after the American War of Independence.

Sir John Commerell also replied, saying that he had been recently engaged in war service, and, returning to his country after it, had been everywhere well received; he had, however, been also engaged in the service of peace, and in no one of these had he received more honor than when it was his good fortune to command the ship that bore to the United States the remains of the great philanthropist, Mr. George Peabody, (cheers), which remains now rested in their last home in the United States, though his memory would ever live in the hearts and minds of the poor widows and orphans who before had no homes, but had by his munificence been provided homes near London. The mission he had to perform was a sad, yet pleasurable one, for it brought him into contact with many naval and military officers in the United States, as well as many of the foremost statesmen; but from none did he receive more genial hospitality than from Admiral Worden, who was now present. (Loud cheers.) That hospitality would never be forgotten by him. He was very thankful to the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton for the opportunity that had been given him of returning his acknowledgments for all the kindness he had received.

For "The House of Commons," Sir Frederick Perkins and Right Hon. W. F. Cowper Temple, M. P., replied.

Other toasts followed, and the proceedings did not conclude till an advanced hour.

The international courtesies which have marked the stay of the United States European Squadron at Southampton, says the *London Standard* of Aug. 28, were brought to a most agreeable and successful close yesterday afternoon by a ball which was given on board the flagship *Franklin*, by Admiral Worden, Capt. Semmes, Commander Greene, and the junior officers of the vessel, as well as those of the *Alaska* and *Juniata*. The officers have been highly pleased with the cordial reception they have met with at the port—evinced more especially in the splendid banquets given them by the Mayor and the Corporation on the one hand, and the President, Vice-President and the members of the Chamber of Commerce on the other; and, forming a committee on board each ship, to decide upon the general arrangements, they issued a large number of invitations to the chief inhabitants of the municipality and their friends, as also to the chiefs in authority at Netley Hospital, and several naval and military officers from Portsmouth, with their ladies. Two steamers were specially hired to convey the Southampton party, and the Portsmouth contingent was brought up by the *Sprightly* tender. The main deck of the *Franklin* had been quite cleared of the guns, which had been moved right forward; and the main deck and poop were covered in with immense banners of all nations, drooping inside the bulwarks and looped over the portholes, affording agreeable ventilation. The company were received at the main gangway by Admiral Worden and Capt. Franklin, and dancing began to the music of the ship's band almost immediately. A *carte de danse*, embracing fifteen waltzes, galops, and quadrilles was issued, on the face of which were displayed the English and the United States ensigns and the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." The pleasures of the dance were supplemented by a profuse hospitality, the catering arrangements being intrusted to one of the chiefs of the town. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until 7 o'clock, and as the party left they heartily cheered the gallant Admiral and his officers. The ship's band played in return the National Anthem, and there was a general dipping of ensigns as the Southampton steamers went through the Solent.

THE NEW NAVAL POWER.

(From the London United Service Gazette.)

No longer than three years ago, when speaking of Germany, it could only be said that the new Empire was establishing herself as a naval power. To-day it might be said that she has accomplished the task. Not that the programme which was then being worked out is complete, but such rapid strides have been made, not only in the construction of her fleet, but in that also of her naval ports and dock-yards, that Germany may certainly claim to be considered one of the naval as well as military powers of the world.

It was only in 1873 that the programme now being carried out for the reconstruction of the German navy was first determined upon. It did not confine itself to the fleet, but to a comprehensive system for the defence of the German coasts. As regards the fleet, the plan of 1873 included the construction of eight frigates, six corvettes, seven monitors, and two floating batteries, all iron-clads; and such has been the energy shown by the government, that of the eight iron-clad frigates, three are already in commission, two have been recently launched; one, the *Great Elector*, is just completed, at the launch of which shortly the Emperor is to be present, the occasion being made one for the greatest German naval demonstration that country will ever have witnessed; and the remaining two are rapidly approaching completion. Of the six corvettes, one for foreign service, is completed, having been built at Stettin and completed at Kiel, two others, for coast defence, are nearly completed, the remaining three being yet in embryo. Of the five monitors, two are completed, and on active service, but instead of carrying out the programme, it is intended, in lieu of the remaining five, to build torpedo-vessels and gunboats, as affording means for the better protection of her ports and coast. Of these armor-clads, we are told the frigates are only equalled and not surpassed by our own *Heracles*, *Monarch*, and *Sultan*, for they are all after the most approved type, and are exceptionally powerful, both in guns and armor. Of the corvettes, the two for coast defence are not unlike the *Devastation*, and only, it is said, surpassed by the *Inflexible*. Of unarmored vessels, the scheme of reconstruction proposed twenty, ten of which, designed specially for ocean service and for speed, are now afloat; two are on the model of the American *Alabama*, one of which is finished, the other nearly so; two similar to the *Inconstant* are rapidly approaching completion, and the remaining four are not yet, but will shortly be, commenced. The third part of the programme comprises eighteen gunboats, twenty-eight torpedo-vessels, six avisos, three sailing training-brigs, and two artillery-ships. Of the torpedo-vessels six are finished, and two of the avisos, the remainder are all built.

Although it has not been without material aid from English building-yards that Germany has been able to make such rapid strides in carrying out the programme she laid down, and from which with such slight exception she has not found it necessary to depart, we should not forget that the heaviest part of her task has been accomplished, and that it is well within the power of her own constructive resources to complete it—not only this, but to add to her naval strength. In the dockyards of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, incomplete as the latter is, she has her Chatham and Portsmouth. With the expansion of Prussia into the German Empire doubtless the German Mercantile Marine has also increased, but it is too much even for credulous Englishmen to believe that the Navy of which Germany is now possessed is necessary for the protection of her commerce or for her own sea-coast. Such a

navy means more than this. Had Prussia five years ago been in possession of such a fleet, her conquests would have been even more complete than they were. The presence of the French fleet on her coasts obliged her to keep an army of observation inactive. While talking, as Germany does, of defence and protection to commerce, it must not be forgotten that the same force can act aggressively, especially when it is remembered that the personnel of her fleet is represented by 80,000 seamen, nine-tenths of whom could be made available for service at very short notice.

It shows the existence of what may be termed the greatest want in our Naval Administration, and that is a thoroughly organized system. It was not the bravery of her troops, so much as the thoroughness, the almost perfection, of her military organization, which gave Germany her late great victories. Throughout the struggle the French fought most courageously, and fully maintained their high character for valor. But they fought against a something without which bravery was of no avail. That something was, we repeat, a military organization nearly perfect. What is to prevent Germany from extending the same perfection of organization to her new navy? Small as her fleet may be compared to our own, it will make up for much of the difference in the superiority of its administration. We are no alarmists, but the energy displayed by Germany in the formation of her navy, and the admirable manner in which its organization is being carried out, ought not to be lost upon England.

(From the London Times.)

"The personnel of the German navy is, however, of more importance even than either ships or guns. Turkey may be taken as an example, whose fleet is materially of exceptional strength. But since the policy of the Sultan has driven away the best foreigners from his service and compelled him to rely on an inefficient native force, the Turkish iron-clads, which will compare favorably with those of any nation in the world, lie in the Golden Horn or the Bosphorus, expensive and useless toys. The Germans are not naturally a sea-going people, but they have, nevertheless, always been an element of strength in the maritime life of the world.

"Indeed, till within the past two or three years, the personnel of the German navy has been superior to its matériel. At present it consists of 5,600 officers and men. The officers comprise one admiral, one vice-admiral, one rear-admiral, twenty-eight captains, and 224 lieutenants. In addition to this force, the 'Statesman's Year-book' gives nine companies of marines, six of infantry, and three of artillery, which number altogether 1,500 men. Sailors are raised by conscription from the sea-faring population, but beyond this a special stimulus in the shape of pay and prospects is applied to induce men to volunteer for the navy. To show the extent of the recruiting, it is sufficient to remark that German sailors number 80,000, of whom 6,000 are serving abroad. Able seamen are enrolled in one or two divisions of the fleet, from which ships' companies for vessels in commission are draughted as required. The first division is stationed at Kiel, the second at Wilhelmshafen. Each of these divisions is made up of the divisional staff, the staff of the companies, cadets, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, etc. The pay is, on an average, rather less than the pay of the British navy.

"One other point of interest remains to be noticed about the personnel. In 1872 the government approved a scheme of organization for a Naval College at Kiel. The object of this establishment was, as is the case with the Naval College at Greenwich, to supply naval officers with definite scientific instruction. The course of study is divided into two terms, each of which occupies a year. As at Greenwich, the lectures commence in October and end in June. But the three months' vacation, instead of being devoted to recreation, is applied to practical work. During the first term, the course includes mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, the theory of naval war in all its branches, military tactics in regard to disembarkation, coast surveying, field fortification, the constitution of military courts, the principles of international military and naval law, administration, hygiene, and the elements of logic, ethics, etc. In the second term the course is more professional.

"There can be little room for doubt, in reviewing the several points which have been here referred to, that the German government is deeply in earnest in its determination to place its navy on a sound footing, and to make it a real weapon for real work when necessary. The demonstration which has been determined on as an accompaniment to the launch of the *Great Elector* at Wilhelmshafen is intelligible not only on the ground of national pride, but as showing in the best and most public manner how the pledges given in 1873 have been fulfilled, and as a ready means of satisfying the country that the increased expenditure, which has now reached an annual total of nearly 14,000,000 thalers, is justified. It is true that under certain circumstances such energetic and extensive preparations are qualified to create alarm, and even now, considering the sensitiveness of the political barometer, they may provide food to satisfy the unwholesome cravings of alarmists; but under any circumstances it may be conceded that the time is past when any nation can claim to be justified in taking umbrage at preparations which, in the case of Germany, are prudent and necessary. In her case, to her people a naval policy such as we have described must necessarily be popular, as it is directed, with a manifest patriotism, to the creation of a force the value of which is measured by its capacity to maintain national honor and add to national prestige. In this country such efforts as these can fortunately be regarded as a worthy result of patriotism; and such a demonstration as is proposed can be accepted as a legitimate expression of pride, which success in a most difficult enterprise has most abundantly justified."

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George, Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Oahlgren, Wash.ington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

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MANY Army officers who have been in California in times past will have heard with regret of the tragic ending of the late WILLIAM C. RALSTON, the best known man in California, and one who never permitted an Army officer to pass through San Francisco without partaking of his hospitality. The rumors of defalcation and suicide that surrounded his death have happily turned out to be unfounded, and those of our readers who knew the man will be glad to hear of the full and enthusiastic meeting of the Associated Pioneers of California, lately held at the Sturtevant House, New York. That meeting passed resolutions of respect for his memory, and it was announced that his executors would not only be able to pay all his indebtedness, but have a surplus of two million dollars left for his family. Our readers will doubtless rejoice with us at the news.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR MILITIA.

THE months of August and September have been distinguished this year by an unusual number of Militia encampments, especially in the Eastern States. Massachusetts has had three, each of a week's duration, at intervals of two weeks, and in each case a mixed brigade of the three arms was put into camp. In Connecticut two regiments went into camp as a brigade for a week. In Vermont, the State regiment and battery camped for a week, and in Rhode Island a New York regiment was under canvas for eight days. We recorded recently a similar camp in Ohio, and two camps each of a regiment have been indulged in by German Brooklyn regiments near their city.

In all these cases the members of the Militia regiments left their private business, and gave up their time to drill and instruction for the purpose of learning their duties as soldiers. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont they received transportation to and from the place of encampment, and pay while thereat, boarding themselves. In New York and Ohio the efforts were wholly voluntary. In the former State the men receive only arms and part uniform, with camp equipage. In the latter they receive nothing at all. The question arises, after seeing these camps as now conducted—can not they be improved? The amount of instruction and benefit received varied greatly. In all, one thing was imperatively demanded, proper and rigid instruction. Compared with regular camps the discipline of all was very deficient. It would make General Scott turn over in his grave, were he to know that the common hour for taps was 11 p. m., and that silence and darkness thereafter were more the exception than the rule. The sentry patrol and provost duty in all these camps was very lax, and policing almost an unknown art to all appearance. The sanitary arrangements were poor in all, tents never being ditched, while sinks were always insufficient. In one camp, the men had no great coats except for the guard; in all the observance of military courtesy was decidedly loose, when compared with a regular army standard.

Such is the dark side of the picture; the reverse is much more cheering. Having visited several of these camps, we observed one comforting fact. Without exception the men were both willing and anxious to be instructed, and as a rule the officers were eager to acquire knowledge. Of real courtesy there was plenty. Only ignorance of etiquette lay at the foundation of the military solecisms noticed. Compared with the standard of the camps of last year, which we visited, the improvement, in Massachusetts especially, was very marked. Everyone was trying to do his best, and if he erred it was due to want of knowledge not of zeal.

But one thing was patent, after seeing all these camps, that our present Militia system is both weak and inadequate to the demands of a war, even with such a power as Canada, assisted as she would be by England. The whole number of troops that passed through a mere semblance of instruction this year was less than eight thousand men, of whom seven were in New England. In Canada during every year, thirty thousand militia go through a course of camp training, and every three years a fresh supply go through the same course. It has been frequently said that our Militia must be our main dependence in case of a war, but what sort of dependence could be placed on our present militia as it stands? Without a common system, totally dissociated from the regular Army that should be their model and guide, the Militia force of the various States in question goes on, groping blindly in the dark, with none to show them the true way to the art of war. Only one thing they possess in a few cases, such as the Seventh New York, Fifth Maryland, etc., a remarkable precision of movement in drill, due solely to the intelligent material in the ranks. In other cases even this saving clause must be denied, and the regiments of Militia are too frequently armed mobs. In the three States where camps are ordered and paid for, this state of things does not exist to the same extent.

While in those States there may not be the proficiency in drill of the aristocratic volunteer corps we have mentioned, there is yet a greater amount of real discipline and subordination, and the regiments, if green, are yet real regiments of young soldiers, who could easily be made into good soldiers. In one State, Connecticut, thanks to the influence of an old West Point graduate at the head of affairs, they have a compact and soldierly little brigade, which six weeks hard duty would solidify into excellent troops. In Massachusetts, through attempting too much, the State has hitherto done but little to make soldiers of her Militia, far less possible officers. Instead of a compact brigade of infantry she has an unwieldy division of mixed troops all very green, and a class of officers, as a rule, far from well instructed. New York, with still greater fatuity, has tried to keep up eight divisions, and has not one which is totally reliable. Little Vermont has only just come to her senses; and her single regiment in due time promises to be an efficient body. Of all the rest, the less said the better. Pennsylvania follows the lead of New York in inefficiency, and the other States east of the Rocky Mountains have no Militia worthy of the name save one regiment in Chicago. On the Pacific coast, California has at last commenced operations in the right way by raising a small and compact force. Still better and setting an example which her sister States would do well to follow, she has taken advantage of the help of the Army officers stationed on her coast, and the account of field days at San Francisco are full of the names of regular officers helping their brethren of the Militia and instructing them in their duties.

Such is the present unsatisfactory state of our American Militia, and it must be owned that the outlook is far from cheering in case of trouble. What little Militia we have is in some respects better than that of 1860-61, but it is not yet a force which would be of the least use in actual warfare, saving only the Connecticut brigade, and the few crack regiments of Militia elsewhere, in which high military spirit and *esprit de corps* compel a proficiency to which the State contributes nothing. The Massachusetts division, while fully equipped and full of possibilities, as yet lacks the stability of a thoroughly organized body, and the Vermont regiment is still younger in the field. Two more years will improve them wonderfully if they are taught in a good school.

But at present that is wanting—the school. We have one for the Army, we need one for the Militia, such as they have, or had once, in Canada. We need badly, very badly, yearly camps of instruction in as many States as possible, wherein the garrisons of our harbor forts, the occupants of all posts not needed against Indians, may enjoy a few weeks under canvas, and where the Militia of each State, brigaded together with the regulars for the nonce, may learn under the control of regular officers the real meaning of camp life and duties. Reduce the force of each State to the very minimum. Let that minimum be composed of educated intelligent men, such as fill the ranks of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-second New York, the Fifth Maryland, the Second Connecticut and others, and let those men undergo yearly a thorough course of real instruction, under regular officers and beside regular troops; and the benefit can hardly be estimated. Instead of a rotten reed, which will break again as it broke at Bull Run, we should have a strong staff. We should have a force of men fit to turn at once into non-commissioned and subaltern officers at the very commencement of a war, and able to drill any quantity of infantry recruits, leaving to the thoroughly competent graduates of West Point the higher branches of the Service, while ultimate rank might be determined by merit alone.

THE latest and best record of rifle practice at long range comes to us from the borders of Colorado and Utah, as being made by the now renowned HAYDEN Exploring Expedition. Professor HAYDEN most unhappily was not with the party that made it, but he has despatched full accounts of the practice; and, thanks to the *Inter-Ocean*, all the morning papers last week teemed with accounts of "HAYDEN'S Indian Fight," in which HAYDEN was not present. We have often heard sneering queries from unbelievers, as to the efficacy of long range practice, when in-

specting the wonderful portraits of FULTON, GILDER-SLEEVE, BODINE and YALE in their shooting position. It was reserved for the HAYDEN Exploring Expedition to show us the utility of the practice, and henceforth the sneerers must be dumb. It seems that a section of the HAYDEN party, headed by Professor GARDNER, and numbering seven professors, with six rude mountain men to tend mules and baggage, was followed for some days by a party of Utes or Diggers, it is uncertain which. These red sons of the desert followed Professor GARDNER's party for several days in quest of bones and other refuse food, but owing to the appetites of the professors and mountain men, found their chances of starvation excellent. Then it was that, having tried in vain to strike up a trade, the hungry Indians opened fire on the professors at long range, and the fun commenced. Never did men commit a worse mistake than that committed by those Indians. It soon turned out that long range was the best hold of the professors, and that Creedmoor rifles were plentiful among them. Professor GARDNER formed a skirmish line of two professors and one mountain man, and opened fire at long range with such fine effect as entirely to vanquish the red sons of the desert, rendered desperate by hunger as they were.

For four long days did the professors keep up this great battle, alternating their dispositions of battle by composing the skirmish line of two mountain men and a professor, when the first pair of professors got tired. The average distance was about five hundred yards, but on the last day one professor and one mountain man "did some splendid shooting at 1,000 yards," as the professor informs us in his report. Four long days was the fight kept up, and the Indians were completely defeated, while the professors did not lose a man in all the fighting. At last, after threading a cañon 1,000 feet deep, with ruthless Digger Indians firing at them from the summit of every precipice, the bullets dropping around them in showers, but nobody hurt, the great HAYDEN party emerging from the jaws of death and out of the mouth of hell, so to speak, leaving behind them only the baggage on three mules, with the mules themselves.

It is reported that Professor HAYDEN intends to apply for a scalp contract to the U. S. Government on the ground that with his small party of professors he can dispose of the whole body of Western Indians in a better and cheaper manner than the effete and worn out regular Army. Of the truth of this report we cannot speak with certainty, but of one thing we are certain, that an immortality of fame awaits the professor for being the first man to introduce 1,000 yard shooting in the Colorado mountains.

N.B. Strange to say, none of the Indians are known to have been hit, and no ponies were killed.

THE Red Cloud Commission is examining witnesses in Washington now. The best witness for the Indian Bureau was a beef contractor who swore his beef was always full weight, etc. He admitted that his profits were \$180,000. One of the special commissioners of 1874 swore that the flour was all right, that the Indians were chronic grumblers and were too well treated already. Professor MARSH was then called and demolished the beef contractor's testimony with some very telling facts about the subletting of contracts and fraudulent bids, not to speak of fraudulent stampedes of cattle, ostensibly got up by Indians. His testimony on pork and flour was equally damaging. During the progress of the investigation, we are informed by the Washington papers that Secretary DELANO tried to fix a personal quarrel on Professor MARSH in the public breakfast room of a hotel, and indulged in some pretty hot language towards him for his testimony.

It appears that the British iron-clad *Vanguard*, which sank off Bray's Head, Ireland, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, has fallen a victim to the destructive powers of her consort, the *Iron Duke*, acting as a ram. From such particulars as the Dublin papers have been able to gather, it appears that the two vessels were at the time of the accident, steaming towards Queenstown in a fog, at the rate of five or six knots an hour. The *Vanguard* came suddenly on a large merchant ship right ahead and ported her helm to avoid a collision. This brought her across the track of the *Iron Duke*, following not a cable's length behind. The order to

reverse engines was at once given on both vessels, but too late. The *Iron Duke* ran into her consort with tremendous force, striking her amidships with her plough or ram, and dashing in her side almost from keel to bulwarks. Her iron beak ground to powder the armored broadside of the *Vanguard*, and in a second the water poured through the orifice, the engine fires were extinguished, and the vessel began rapidly to fill. The newspaper accounts say:

Captain Dawkins, of the *Vanguard*, was on the bridge amidships when the catastrophe occurred, and being in a state of much anxiety, was carefully "coursing" the ship. At first sight of the extent of the damage done, it was believed impossible that the vessel could long remain afloat. The water rushed in through the aperture, and, with a hissing, seething sound, forced its way through the ship in all directions. Captain Dawkins, like an experienced sailor, instantly had every man at his post, with peremptory instructions to remain standing by their duty to the last. The result was the maintenance of the most excellent order. With calmness and regularity the boats were lowered and proper preparations were made for transferring the crew on board (450 in all) according to seniority of station. In the meantime the *Iron Duke*, which had become hidden in the fog after the collision, again appeared in sight, and also lowered her boats, and of course her officers and men assisted to the utmost extent. The first batch of men ordered to descend to the boats was composed of the lower rank—the last to leave the ill-fated ship were Captain Dawkins and Commander Landy. Naturally enough the interval of time between the colliding of the vessels and the sinking of the *Vanguard* was nearly all occupied in transferring the crew by the boats to the *Iron Duke*. No time was left to any one for saving property. Valuables, clothes—all had to be abandoned, in some cases, of course, with great reluctance. Many of the unfortunate men had considerable sums of money in their lockers. The *Iron Duke* suffered insignificant damages, her bowsprit and fore gear, or "head gear," as it is called, having only been carried away; while the *Vanguard* succumbed with guns, ammunition, accoutrements, large stands of small arms, and, in fact, with all the appointments of a first-class man-of-war, whose construction cost nearly £300,000. The sunken vessel has been occupied for several years as the guard-ship at Kingstown. No lives have been lost, and the crew escaped unhurt, with the exception of three men who received some contusions during transit to the *Duke*. The walls of a favorite dog, who alone met a watery grave, were heard above the general din. Nothing could be seen after the accident but the topmast heads over the water, the royal masts being hoisted. The *Vanguard* went down in eighteen fathoms of water, the Kish light bearing west by northwest, eight miles from the place where she at present lies. Admiral Tarleton is returning from Queenstown in the *Hawk* tender, with a number of divers on board, and will immediately visit the scene of the wreck for the purpose of testing what can be done toward raising the sunken vessel. It is understood that one of the hands connected with the engine room on board the *Vanguard* had the presence of mind to let the steam escape from the boilers and generators, thereby preventing an inevitable explosion that would have resulted in great loss of life.

The *Vanguard* was not one of the Channel Squadron, as the telegraph announced in reporting the accident. She belonged to the Coast Guard Squadron, and her subordinate officers, at least, were taken from the naval reserve, and were not the best specimens of the English naval service. An official inquiry will, without doubt, be instituted to fix the responsibility for the accident. Most fortunately, no lives were lost, and by the accident England has obtained, though it be at a heavy cost, a knowledge of the destructive power of her iron-clad rams.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at Utica on Wednesday, the 15th, for its Ninth Annual reunion. The attendance from beyond the State was not large, but included many distinguished officers and ex-officers of the Army. Among them, President Grant and General Sherman, and General Hooker who, as Vice-President, presided over the meetings of the society in the absence of General Sheridan, the President. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Colonel Watson C. Squire, in opening the proceedings, presented General Hooker to the audience, saying:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: We are now assembled at our ninth annual reunion, and may congratulate ourselves upon the attendance of so many distinguished men of our Army, gathered as they are, many of them from the distant States and Territories of the Union. A decade has passed, and many are gone from earth; many are absent, yet many of those absent ones are doubtless present with us in spirit to-day. Among the number of the latter, I regret to say, is the honored President of our society, whose name cannot pass our lips without inspiring a glow of honest pride in all our hearts—Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. [Applause.] With your permission I will read the following despatch signed by him and just received by me.

ASHLAND, OREGON, Sept. 15.—Although absent in person, my heart and thoughts are with my old comrades of the Army of the Cumberland. Wishing all a happy meeting and a long life,

I remain, yours truly, P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General. But we have our Vice-President with us, a distinguished General, whose name and presence we delight to honor, the hero of many fields, but who is especially dear to us as the hero of Lookout Mountain. Although of infirm health he has kindly consented to occupy the chair. I therefore take pleasure in introducing Gen. Joseph Hooker, your presiding officer.

General Sherman spoke in response to an enthusiastic call from the audience, and President Grant rose and bowed his thanks. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Hutchinson, after which the routine business of the society was transacted. The following were elected officers for the coming year: President—General Phil. H. Sheridan. Vice-Presidents—General Joseph Hooker, New York; General Theodore F. Brown, Illinois; Serg. Charles Ganzman, Ohio; General A. D. Streight, Indiana; General Eli H. Murray, Kentucky; General W. W. Lowe, Iowa; General D. S. Stanley, Michigan; Major J. D. Browley, New Jersey; General John Martin, Kansas; General B. H. Bristow, District of Columbia; H. P. Vancleave, Minnesota; General James S. Negley, Pennsylvania; General John C. Starkweather, Wisconsin; General W. D. Whipple, Nebraska; General G. P. Thurston, Tennessee; Colonel

W. H. Sinclair, Texas; Colonel W. H. Greenwood, Colorado; Colonel H. N. Fisher, Massachusetts. Corresponding Secretaries—General Henry M. Cist, Colonel John W. Steele. Treasurer—General J. S. Fullerton. The society resolved to hold its next annual meeting at Philadelphia, July 6 and 7, 1876. The following local Executive Committee was appointed: General George W. Mindel, Colonel W. McMichael, Major W. H. Lambert. A proposition to amend the by-laws so as to reduce the annual dues from \$3 to \$2 was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted endorsing the integrity and ability of Chaplain Van Horne, who is writing a history of the Army of the Cumberland, which will be published December next, by Robert Clarke and Co., Cincinnati, in two volumes, with an atlas of twenty-two campaign and battle maps, compiled by Edward Ruger, General Thomas's Chief Topographical Engineer. The remainder of the business consisted of resolutions of thanks to the citizens and local Executive Committee of Utica and others who have extended generous hospitality to the members. The society accepted an invitation to visit Trenton Falls and the Remington Works at Ilion. The city of Utica exerted itself in every way to do honor to the occasion. The houses and places of business were decorated and large numbers of strangers flocked to the city to join in the welcome. Generals Sherman and Hooker were enthusiastically greeted when they appeared at Bragg's Hotel to lead the procession of the society to the Opera-house. The Utica Citizens' Corps, with the Governor's Island Band, acted as an escort of honor. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded. In the evening the city was illuminated. The Adjutant Bacon Cadets escorted the society to the Opera-house, which was crowded. Gen. Hooker presided. Capt. Gildersleeve and his associates of the rifle team were presented to the audience and greeted with applause. President Grant, Generals Sherman, Slocum, and others were welcomed with cheers. President Grant excused himself from making a speech, but said he would like to write and have the vast audience read what he could tell of the glorious deeds of the Army of the Cumberland. The President remarked that there were others waiting to follow him who were not afflicted with his difficulty, namely, the want of the faculty of talking in public. This point was received with laughter and cheers. General Sherman was next called for, and the audience rose and gave him three hearty cheers. General Sherman's speech is described as a magnificent tribute to the Army of the Cumberland. He traced its history from 1861 to the end of the war, and spoke of General George H. Thomas in the most affectionate eulogistic terms. General Hooker was called for. He thanked the audience and regretted he had only been a figure-head of the meeting on account of his physical disability. General Slocum and others were also welcomed. Ex-Governor Seymour followed in a speech full of compliment and praise to the Army of the Cumberland. Senator Conkling welcomed the society to the State, and Colonel Geo. J. Waterman, of Chicago delivered the oration.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has rendered a decision in the case of Martha Hodges, the widow of a deceased colored soldier. The question was asked whether her cohabitation with another party should be construed to be such a remarriage as would work a forfeiture of the pension, and whether the same rule of evidence of marriage that was applicable in the case of an original application for a pension should be applied as evidence of remarriage of the pensioner. The Commissioner says that during the existence of slavery the marriage of slaves was not recognized by the local laws of the South, and, therefore, after their emancipation Congress passed a law that the right to a pension might be conferred upon any colored woman that had lived with a soldier up to the date of his enlistment and death as his wife, but who had never been married according to prescribed legal forms. The Commissioner says that as the matter of marriage is now regulated by statute in all the States, no marriage is legal that does not conform to the law. In this case the parties had simply been living and cohabiting together, denying that they were married. He, therefore, decides that the claimant has never remarried and that her pension, if properly granted, has been improperly suspended.

THE HON. GIDEON WELLES, ex-Secretary of the Navy, comes to the rescue of the Navy against per-versions of history in regard to the Capture of New Orleans, in a vigorous letter, which we print to-day. Navy officers will thank him for standing up for the memory of FARRAGUT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Why cannot the Government allow a soldier interest on the amount of money due him on his clothing account at the regular semi-yearly settlement? When the clothing account was settled bi-monthly, we could deposit our money with the paymaster, or with a National Bank, and receive interest thereon; whereas, now, if a man by economy and pains taken, saves a little, it accrues to the Government, who has the benefit of its use without paying a cent therefor, until the expiration of his enlistment. Let the amount due soldiers at the end of June and December be averaged, and a reasonable per centage paid thereon, and an act of justice will be done, which will not cost "Uncle Sam" much, and will show his disposition to deal as fairly with the soldier in his employ as any merchant or banker would with a salesman or clerk who allowed his earnings to remain in the hands of his employer.

H. W.

NOT UNKNOWN TO FAME.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: On page 55 of your last week's paper, under the heading of "Quick Work with a Spur," is the following paragraph: "It may be added that the *Forfait* is named after a French admiral of the time of Louis XVI., a sailor not well known to fame." On the contrary; for, if my memory serves me aright, the name of *Forfait* is very familiar to all European naval officers, for was it not Captain de Vaiseau *Forfait* who, in 1761, had an encounter with an English squadron (off Mauritius), composed of one ship of the line and three frigates? In the encounter, the ship of the line was sunk and the three frigates ran for the harbor—(there was only a line-of-battle ship opposed to the above squadron)—for which gallant action *Forfait* was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral.

Respectfully, etc., COLIN MACKENZIE, JR.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1875.

VITAL STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Circular No. 8 from the Surgeon-General's office, is receiving high praise in various quarters; no more, however, than it deserves. All its data, derived from the Medical Staff, and other officers in the Army, I doubt not, are perfectly correct and reliable. But can we say as much for those derived from the tables of the ninth census?

For the sake of comparing the vital statistics of the Army with those of civil life, under similar circumstances, the census tables have been selected which give the proportionate number of deaths and cases of sickness, in the various frontier States and Territories where the great bulk of the Army is located. In some portions of these States and Territories, the returns made of sickness and deaths are, doubtless, very accurate; but it would be hard to make a man who has lived among a frontier population, believe that the returns from such a population have ever been so reliable that they could be used in making a just comparison. The men are of about the same age with the soldiers, and the number of women and children and very aged persons among them is remarkably small. Each one, as a general remark, shifts for himself; and on this account it is, perhaps, that so little notice is usually taken of how a man disappears.

One object in stationing the Army in particular localities is to protect life where it is notoriously insecure. Yet the average number of deaths "from wounds, accidents and injuries," according to the census table, is, among citizens, only a little over one and a-half per one thousand, while among the soldiers, similarly situated, it is, in different years, from three to eight. This statement does not accord with my knowledge derived from an experience of four years and a-half in my present position.

This post was established in 1868, and in the public record kept in the hospital, under date of November, 1871, on page 244, the Post Surgeon at that time made the following entry:

"St. Angela, the village across the North Concho, is attaining an unenviable distinction from the numerous murders committed there. This condition of society seems to be almost necessarily a concomitant with the advance of American civilization." . . . "Within the last six weeks there have been seven murders, in a population of less than one hundred men, women and children all told, and during the residence of the Post Surgeon over one hundred murders have taken place within a radius of ten miles from the Adjutant's office, in a population which has never, at any time, exceeded two hundred an fifty."

This last statement, I presume, was based on an estimate rather than on an actual count. But its author, having been for much of the time the only physician within fifty miles, had as good an opportunity as any other man for forming a correct opinion. If his statement was not exaggerated, there has been a vast improvement in the vicinity within the last two years. This district, embracing a region about as large as all South Carolina, has recently been organized as a county. The first District Court was held in July. The grand jury—a very intelligent-looking set of men—did their duty faithfully, and only three men, charged with homicide, were bound over to await their trial at the next term of the court.

Again, I have officiated at every burial of a soldier that has occurred since I came here, with one exception which occurred when I was temporarily absent, and at a large portion of those that have occurred among citizens; at all, indeed, where the parties interested were disposed to have any religious services or were not prejudiced against those of a Protestant clergyman. Yet, in looking at my record for the last year, I find that I have attended the funerals of more citizens than soldiers, though the number of soldiers at the post was probably twice or three times as large as that of citizens in the vicinity. With such an experience, who could fail to doubt the reliability of tables that reflect unfavorably on the general health of our soldiers?

POST CHAPLAIN.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS, Aug. 24, 1875.

A GUNNERY SHIP AT ANNAPOLIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is almost unnecessary to state the want which is felt throughout the Service of seamen gunners; but now that we appear to be waking from the lethargy that we have had in ordnance and gunnery matters, a statement of that want and of a gunnery-ship seems in order.

The principal need of a gunnery-ship should be, of course, for the training and education—technical education—of seamen gunners. As far as I can learn, the unpopularity of the *Constellation* as a gunnery-ship among the men of the Service was that too much was attempted; the ship was made a "crack cruiser," as well as a theoretical and practical gunnery-ship. It seems to me that for the specialty of a gunnery-ship a cruising vessel is unfitted; the care of the vessel, the work aloft at sea, and the spar and sail exercise in port takes too much time from the course of instruction. The most available system would, I think, be a ship permanently moored with a small, separate crew, to keep the ship clean, and the time of incipient seamen gunner devoted entirely to the cause of gunnery.

An establishment of that kind could be easily created at Annapolis. The frigate *Santee*, already used as a drill-ship for the cadet midshipmen, could be used. The facilities at Annapolis are excellent. The ship is moored so that a broadside can be used; the experimental battery is at hand; all of the models and facilities of the Naval Academy are near by; the *Catskill* could be used, and the men under instruction could be sent on the yearly practice cruise as petty officers and part of the crew, and then practice at target firing at sea. At other times target firing in rough weather in Chesapeake Bay could be had in one of the small vessels attached to the Academy. Even the crew to keep the ship in order is already on board. It may be urged that this is not practicable; that a conflict would arise between the Academy and the ship. This could be avoided by placing the establishment under the general charge of the Admiral-Superintendent; but entirely independent of the commandant of midshipmen and the Naval Academy proper—the commandant of the gunnery ship to have the entire charge of the system of instruction, as well as the responsibility. If this should be deemed impracticable, then the *Saratoga*, connected with the Experimental Battery, should be used instead of the *Santee*. The great economical advantages of using the Naval Station at Annapolis can, I think, be readily seen.

I must confess that I am strongly in favor of a concentration of our resources, and the system of having a Torpedo station at one place, a Gunnery-ship at another, an Apprentice-ship at a third, and the Naval Academy at a fourth. It strikes me that a very useful interchange of ideas, and a vast increase of resources and facilities might be had by this concentration, and I might add also, an increased professional zeal. Officers, by a concentration like this, could easily have a post graduate course initiated.

The present accomplished Chief of Bureau of Ordnance has inaugurated a new era in ordnance matters, and introduced so much activity in his bureau, that I hope we shall see a permanent gunnery-ship established as one of the most useful acts of his administration.

NEW YORK, Sept., 1875.

H.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

We published last week a synopsis of the criticism and recommendations of the last Board of Visitors of the Military Academy on the subject of the instruction at the Academy. Of the new Department of Law they say:

The examination in this study was creditable alike to the teacher and the class. The instructions have not been restricted to a text-book, but have been carried on by means of informal lectures and exercises, in which recent and interesting decisions on questions pertaining to the action of the Army and to international law were brought forward for consideration. The Board are of opinion that the instructions of this chair are of the highest importance, and that the professorship should be permanent.

Of the discipline, police, etc.:

The discipline of the cadets is fully maintained at the high standard essential to the institution, and which has been its characteristic feature for many years. The position of the cadet, as defined in the practice of the Academy rather than by any positive law or regulation, is somewhat anomalous. For certain purposes he is an "enlisted man," and occasion is thus given to such officers as choose to do it to treat him in all social respects as a common soldier. This is, undoubtedly, a narrow and defective view. The cadet is a prospective officer, and his education is wholly intended to fit him for the duties of an officer, and it is neither just to him nor profitable to the Service to limit him during his training to the social position enforced by military etiquette upon the common

soldier. As a future officer he is entitled to those influences which tend to make him a gentleman, and not least among these is the influence of cultivated and refined society. The Board are of opinion that these influences can be extended to a very considerable degree without any prejudice to the most rigid discipline. The existing routine offers no premium for general good conduct, and might be so extended as to make the privilege of association with the officers and their families at the post a reward for honorable conduct and an evidence of trustworthiness. Such privilege would necessarily be conditioned upon good conduct, and its withdrawal should follow upon failure of the cadet to preserve the reputation upon which it is dependent.

All of the expenses of the mess hall and of provisions, supplies and cooking, including salary of purveyor, laborers upon the garden, wages of cooks, scullions' attendants and waiters, are paid by assessments upon the cadets, varying somewhat from month to month, but averaging from \$19 to \$20 per month. All purchases are made by the purveyor, who is a civilian named by the superintendent, and his accounts are examined and audited every two months. The diet is sufficient in amount and in variety, but the quality of some of the articles purchased is far from satisfactory. In the judgment of the Board a close and rigid system of inspection, by officers of experience, of all purchases and supplies should be enforced. The meats for the cadets are supplied by contract made by the purveyor at the uniform rate of seventeen cents per pound for all kinds, and should never be accepted or used for cooking without adequate inspection. All other articles of a perishable nature and which deteriorate rapidly should be treated in the same manner. Articles not perishable should be purchased at first hand whenever practicable, and of the best quality, which quality should be determined by inspection. The sum of \$20 per month from each cadet should secure an abundance of food of the best quality, and in sufficient variety for all reasonable wants, and also fully cover all expenses of skilful preparation and of service and attendance, provided the duty of the purveyor is conscientiously performed by an active, energetic and competent man, and checked and verified by thorough and uniform inspection. This rate is decidedly higher, so far as the Board can learn, than at any similar institution in the country; and it is only because of the isolated and exceptional situation of West Point that the Board admit of so high a charge for the item of expenditure. Under the present purveyor the Board are of opinion that the cadet does not receive what he is entitled to for the amount charged him. It is a question for consideration by the proper authorities whether the system is not defective, and whether it would not be decidedly better to place the battalion of cadets on a different footing by assigning to officers detailed from the proper Staff Corps of the Army the duty now performed by civilians at the expense of the cadets. It is admitted that the service and attendance on the cadets' mess table is insufficient. One waiter to forty-four cadets is a force inadequate to place the food upon the table with sufficient promptness and rapidity to secure that it shall be in a healthful and eatable condition. Without seeking in any respect to introduce habits approaching luxury in the cadets, the Board are of opinion that a sufficient force of waiters should be employed to serve the food from the kitchen to the tables rapidly and without loss of heat, especially in the severe weather of the winter, and that the substitution of a staff officer for the purveyor would secure the necessary funds for this and other desirable improvements.

Both in a sanitary point of view and as an essential part of military education the Board recommend the establishment of a swimming school and the erection of the proper buildings for that purpose. The Hudson River at West Point is a dangerous stream for beginners, full of eddies and counter-currents, caused by the boldness of its banks and the manner in which the point projects into the stream.

Until very recently it has been the custom for many years to charge the cadets a profit of ten per cent. upon the cost of all articles purchased for them and supplied to them from the store. Experience has long since demonstrated that this was far too high a per centage. The charge was originally intended to cover the cost of superintending and clerk hire and the expenses of administration of the store, but the accumulated fund has become large enough to pay for the erection of a fire-proof store, at a cost of \$19,000, a steam laundry and a stock of goods on hand of about \$15,000. The present superintendent has reduced the rate to four per cent., which is a much nearer approach to justice.

The committee recommend an addition to the hotel, so as to furnish adequate accommodations for the Board of Visitors, officers of the Army and the parents of cadets.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

WHAT THE NAVY DID—LETTER FROM EX-SECRETARY GIDEON WELLES.

It would be a difficult and probably an impossible task to correct the misrepresentations, errors and perversions in relation to the transactions and events of the late civil war. Many of the mistakes are doubtless inadvertent—false impressions—which may be imputed to careless or superficial examination or enquiry, but not a few were, and are, designed and deliberate misstatements. The result of these misstatements has been, as was intended, the creation of false history, particularly as regards the Navy and the Navy Department. During the Rebellion, these errors usually passed uncorrected, but the seeds, sown by jealous rivalry and malevolent partisanship, are bearing vicious fruit. The fictions then planted and spread abroad are made the basis of history. Official documents of the highest character endorse, propagate and perpetuate them, so that twelve years after these events occurred, the highest judicial tribunal in the land declares these errors to be "undisputed facts."

There has been recently published a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which sends out to the

world as truth one of the most flagrant of these errors. Of the merits or demerits, and of the disposition of the case on which the court passed judgment, nothing need be said; but the opinion of the court opens as follows:

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MUNICIPAL POWERS—RIGHTS OF CONQUEST—MILITARY OCCUPATION.

No. 5, (October Term, 1874).—*The City of New Orleans, Appellant, v. The New York Mail Steamship Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

The questions presented for our determination are questions of law. The facts are undisputed. On the 1st of May, 1862, the Army of the United States captured the City of New Orleans.

Errors and inadvertences here got official indorsement. When Mr. Justice Swayne asserts, as undisputed fact, that "on the 1st of May, 1862, the Army of the United States captured the city of New Orleans," he commits a grave but doubtless unintentional mistake. Neither on the 1st of May, nor at any other time, did the Army of the United States capture the city of New Orleans. That city was captured in April, 1862, by the Navy of the United States. On the 25th of that month a squadron, under the command of Captain David G. Farragut, the flag officer, having passed the forts which guarded the approaches to New Orleans, appeared with his fleet off the city, and sent Captain Bailey, his second in command, to demand its surrender. The rebel army immediately fled, and on the next day, the 26th of April, the Mayor of the city, John T. Monroe, informed Flag Officer Farragut, that "General Lovell had evacuated it with his troops"—"the city is yours"—"it is for you to determine what shall be the fate that awaits her," and on the same day, the Common Council of New Orleans "declare no resistance will be made to the forces of the United States."

At that time, and for several days thereafter, the Army of the United States, which had been detailed to co-operate with the Navy, in the expedition under Farragut, and to garrison the forts and city when taken, was nearly a hundred miles distant, below New Orleans. Not a soldier of the United States was present or within eighty miles of the city, when it was captured.

The expedition to New Orleans, and the capture of the city by a naval force ascending from the Gulf of Mexico, was a naval expedition, planned and carried forward by the Navy Department. It was not in its conception or execution an army movement, but wholly naval, and for its success or failure the Navy Department was responsible. Such of the military gentlemen as were aware of the movement had little faith in its success. The Secretary of War and officials of the War Department were not made acquainted with the object or actual destination of the expedition for which preparations were being made, until more than two months after it had been projected and determined upon, with the sanction and approval of President Lincoln, in a conference at General McClellan's house, on the 15th of November, 1861. Our own officials, as well as the rebels, were given to understand, and really supposed, that the vast naval preparations on foot during the winter, were destined for Mobile or Galveston. General McClellan, who was incredulous as to the successful result, and, subsequently, General A. B. Barnard, of the Engineers, were the only Army officers who were consulted and informed of the naval project and purpose. General Butler, who was selected by General McClellan to co-operate with the Navy, to garrison the forts, and take possession of and govern the city after it was captured by the Navy, was not informed or aware of the ultimate destination of himself and the troops under him, until the middle of January, more than two months after the expedition was determined upon, and preparations were in progress for its accomplishment. Some of his force had been sent forward to Ship Island, before he was let into the secret, which was through-out well observed.

The Army, or military plan for taking possession of and controlling the navigation of the Mississippi and capturing New Orleans, first projected by General Scott, was by a combined Army and Navy movement which was to descend from Cairo. When consummated, it would sever the Confederacy, cut off their western supplies, and open free communication from the northwest to the Gulf. This general idea of the veteran general-in-chief was adopted and continued by his successors and the principal officers of the Army. It was in fact the administration plan of operations, and was well understood by the rebels, who bent their energies to resist it.

While this was the Army programme, and its designs were understood and appreciated by the Confederates, the Navy Department, after the success of Du Pont at Port Royal, in November, who passed the forts without serious injury to his vessels, proposed and commenced a movement for the capture of New Orleans by the Navy, which should ascend the river from the Gulf. General McClellan, who a short time previously had succeeded General Scott, and Commander D. D. Porter, who had just returned from blockade duty off the mouths of the Mississippi, were, on the 15th of November, taken into the confidence of the Navy Department, and consulted on the subject. Captain Farragut, a Southern officer, then undistinguished, modest, unpretentious and brave, was some weeks later, in the latter part of December, selected to command the Western Gulf squadron, and the expedition to New Orleans—the most important trust committed to any naval officer. He entered into the views of the Navy Department, accepted the trust and proved himself equal to the position.

The original orders of the Navy Department to Captain Farragut, who was made flag officer—given on the 20th of January—after detailing general blockade duties, were:

You will collect such vessels as can be spared from the blockade and proceed up the Mississippi river, and reduce the defenses which guard the approaches to New Orleans, when you will appear off that city and take possession of it under the guns of your squadron and hoist the American flag therein, keeping possession until troops can be sent you. If the Mississippi expedition from Cairo shall not have descended the river, you will take advantage of the panic to push a strong force up the river to take all their defenses in the rear. . . . There are other operations of minor importance in view, which will commend themselves to your judgment and skill, but which must not be allowed to interfere with the great object in view—the certain capture of the city of New Orleans.

These were the orders deliberately prepared and given by the Navy Department in January, and faithfully executed by Flag Officer Farragut and the Navy, so far as New Orleans was concerned, in April, and subsequently above that city. He wrote to me on the 25th of April of his success, saying: "We drove them (the rebels) from their guns (in Forts Jackson and St. Philip), and passed up to the city in fine style; and I now send this notice of our having taken possession of the city at meridian, or a few minutes past 4 P. M. . . . I shall now send down with this letter Commander Smith, in the Mississippi, to look after General Butler. In conclusion, I hope I have done all I promised to do, which was to take the city of New Orleans."

Captain, now Rear-Admiral Bailey, the second in command, wrote to me:

Immediately after anchoring in front of the city (on the 25th of April), I was ordered on shore by the flag officer to demand the

surrender of the city, and that the flag should be hoisted on the post office, custom house and mint.

General Lovell, in command of the Confederate army, on the appearance of the naval force, immediately evacuated the city. We had no Army to prevent his retreat or to pursue him in his flight. Mayor Monroe, who was both contumacious and capacious, informed Admiral Farragut on the 26th that he (Monroe) was "no military man," knew not how to command an army if he had one, "still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and mouths of your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours, by the power of brutal force, and not by any choice or consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what shall be the fate that awaits her."

It was under this state of things that the municipal authorities assembled on that 26th of April, and declared:

The Common Council of New Orleans, having been advised by the military authorities that the city is indefensible, declare that no resistance will be made to the forces of the United States.

On the 27th of April, the United States flag was displayed by the Navy over the captured city, Admiral Farragut having, on the previous day, directed "that no flag but that of the United States will be permitted to fly in the presence of this fleet," etc.

On the 28th, the Mayor informed the Common Council that "the city has no power to impede the exercise of such acts of forcible authority as the commander of the United States naval forces may choose to exercise, and that therefore no resistance would be offered to the occupation of the city by the United States forces."

"New Orleans," he said, "is not now a military post; there is no military commander within its limits." He did not think it any part of his duty as a civil magistrate to haul down the rebel flags which were still flying in several places.

Disgusted with the factious, frivolous, and offensive conduct of the Mayor, Admiral Farragut declined farther correspondence with him, and on the 29th of April informed him that "so soon as General Butler arrives I shall turn over the charge of the city to him, and assume my naval duties."

In the meantime, to enforce his orders and compel the removal of the rebel symbols, Admiral Farragut on the 29th of April directed Fleet Captain H. H. Bell to go on shore with a force of sailors and marines, and haul down such rebel flags as continued to be displayed in the captured city.

The following is an extract from the official report of Major Broom, at that time Captain, commanding the marines of the Gulf squadron:

On the morning of the 26th of April last, and immediately after the action with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the destruction of the rebel fleet, the marines under my command, by order of Admiral Farragut, landed and took possession of the quarantine, at the same time taking prisoners the rebel troops with their officers quartered in the quarantine buildings, and hoisting the flag of the United States on the same. Admiral Farragut having determined to take military possession of the city of New Orleans, until the arrival of the troops of the United States Army under General Butler's command, a battalion of United States marines, under my command, about two hundred and fifty strong, were disembarked from the fleet on the 29th of April last, and marched to the custom house, when I detailed Captain Ramey with a detachment of marines to occupy the custom house and guard the United States flag. . . . When the troops of General Butler's command landed at New Orleans, on the 1st of May last, the force of marines on duty in the city returned to the fleet.

General Butler and the troops arrived before the city on the 1st of May. On the evening of that day, and on the 2d of May, the Army disembarked and took possession of the city, thereby relieving the Navy, that had captured and held it from the 25th of April.

New Orleans had been captured by, and was in possession of the Navy in April, but there was no Army or soldiers present to whom the flag officer could turn over the custody of the city he had taken, to hold and govern it. In all this time, and throughout all this correspondence and discussion, involving the retreat of the armed rebels and abandonment of the place by the Confederate general and his army—the surrender of New Orleans to the Navy, and the capture and control of the city, which was taken possession of by the sailors and marines, the rebel flag hauled down and the United States flag hoisted, not a single soldier of the Army of the United States participated or was present. Yet, thirteen years after these events occurred, it is authoritatively declared by the highest judicial tribunal in the country, in an official document which is to be an enduring record through all time, that "on the 1st of May, 1862, the Army of the United States captured the city of New Orleans." "The facts are undisputed."

It is a great wrong, and most unjust that the gallant Farragut and our brave naval officers and sailors should be thus wholly ignored, and the credit of the result of one of the boldest and most remarkable events of the war and of all history should be taken from the Navy and awarded to the Army. I do not suppose, nor would I be understood to insinuate that the Supreme Court, and parties litigant, who commit this error, intended to deprive the Navy of just fame and give credit which it had not earned to the Army. But such, unfortunately, is the fact. It is an undeniable truth that the most important, daring and successful achievement in our civil contest, and the most damaging and effective blow to the Confederacy, was performed by the Navy in the passage of the forts of the Mississippi and the capture of New Orleans. The expedition instituted for this purpose was, in its conception and execution, wholly naval. Neither the War Department nor the Army had any part in its origin or execution, except to second and assist the Navy in its operations by taking possession of and governing the places which the Navy might capture. The movement when made and consummated by the capture of New Orleans, was a surprise to the Army officers of the Union, as well as to the rebels, who were each incredulous as to the success, or even of an attempt from that quarter. The blow inflicted was the first to shatter the Confederacy and precipitate its downfall. It came upon the insurgents in the early days of the Rebellion, while they were vigorous and confident of their power, with strength unimpaired by defeat, or weakened and discouraged by reverses. But down to their final overthrow they never recovered from the effects of that blow.

In these remarks there is no purpose to detract one iota from the merits of the military. Far be it from me to rob the Army of any of its well-earned laurels. I would not pluck a leaf from the chaplet that adorns their actual achievements, but it is unjust to give them credit for deeds they never performed, and which rightfully belongs to the Navy. The justice who says it is an undisputed fact that the Army captured New Orleans, has undoubtedly been misled, as have others, by the partisan representations and historical fictions of the period. The statements which I present are from facts within my own knowledge and extracts from public documents and records in the archives of the Government; they can also be verified by living witnesses, who participated in those deeds.

There is an undisputed history of neglect or failure, on the part of the military, to co-operate with Farragut in the

summer of 1862, and assist the Navy in opening the navigation of the Mississippi above New Orleans, after the capture of that city, which should not be omitted in this connection.

In the original instructions of the Navy Department to Farragut, on the 20th of January, it will be recollected he was directed, after the capture of New Orleans—

If the Mississippi expedition from Cairo shall not have descended the river, you will take advantage of the panic to push a strong force up the river to take all their defenses in the rear.

In pursuance of these instructions, Farragut, immediately after the capture of New Orleans and before the arrival of the Army, pushed a strong force up the Mississippi—taking, on the 28th of April, the batteries at Carrollton and, successively thereafter, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, etc. The naval expedition and the success of Farragut astonished General Halleck, in command of that military department, who had not been apprised of the naval movement, but had made an entirely different plan of operations by a grand military descent from the north, in which the river squadron, under Admiral Davis, was to have performed a subordinate part. Of the practicability or final success of that military scheme, which he had prepared but which the Navy had interrupted, little need here be said; but it is an unexplained fact and not to be controverted, that the Army of the west wholly failed to assist and co-operate with the Navy in its demonstrations upon, and when ascending, the Mississippi. Through the months of May and June the Navy captured the various places on the river below Vicksburg; and on the 28th of June, Farragut assaulted Vicksburg itself and passed above that city, but there was no assistance, or co-operation from the Army of the West, one hundred thousand of whose men were under General Halleck at Corinth. On the 3d of July, General Halleck wrote Admiral Farragut: "The scattered and weakened condition of my forces renders it impossible for me at present to detach any troops to co-operate with you on Vicksburg." A few days later, General Halleck was ordered to Washington to supersede McClellan as General-in-Chief; but neither before his departure nor subsequently did he render, or attempt to render, military assistance to the Navy in that great undertaking.

The force under General Butler was not so large, by several thousands, as had been promised by the Secretary of War, and was barely sufficient to garrison and hold possession of the forts and cities captured by the Navy. It was wholly insufficient to make certain the capture of Vicksburg. The naval vessels which passed above that place remained several weeks after the receipt of General Halleck's despatch, in expectation of promised Army aid, until finally the low stage of water in the river, which was still falling, necessitated the withdrawal of the vessels and their return down the river. This failure of the Army to support the Navy was disastrous. The lost opportunity to take Vicksburg cost the country many lives and untold millions of treasure. It postponed the capture of that place, which the rebels soon fortified and strengthened; and doubtless prolonged the war for at least one year. The Secretary of War, in repeated consultations, expressed his regret that the Army was remiss in co-operating with the Navy, as was understood; but I am not aware that the War Department or the General-in-Chief issued any orders, or took any measures to carry into effect the original understanding of military co-operation.

The misfortunes of the armies, east and west, in the summer of 1862, appeared to discourage the military officers, and to so paralyze their efforts, that they could not respond to the assurances which had been given and to the calls that were made. The naval successes under Farragut failed to inspire, if they did not actually dispirit, the military zeal and energy of some of the leaders.

I am compelled to come to this conclusion, and it perhaps has contributed to the erroneous impressions of the Supreme Court, in consequence of a volume of over one hundred pages, published by the War Department in 1866, as unjust to the Navy as the fictions of the hastily compiled histories of partisan writers. In that volume, elaborately prepared in the Office of the Adjutant-General, and published by the War Department, which purports to be a "Chronological table of battles, skirmishes, etc., which took place during the Rebellion of 1861, commencing with the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, December 26, 1860, and ending with the capture of Jefferson Davis, near Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865," no mention is made of the passage of the forts of the Mississippi or the capture of New Orleans. More than five hundred names are specified in this volume, of officers, chiefly military, but the name of Farragut nowhere appears in the volume. No person in consulting this War Department volume would be informed of the battles he fought, or even that an officer of that name was ever in the United States service. The passage of the forts, the boldest and grandest deed of the war, and the capture of New Orleans, having been performed by the Navy, are incidents not worthy to be alluded to in this official volume of the War Department.

It is stated, page 14—"April 28, 1862. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Mississippi river, surrendered to Commander David D. Porter, U. S. Navy."

The battle and passage of the forts by Farragut, which rendered their surrender inevitable, find no place in the pages of this War Department volume.

It is also recorded, chronologically:

"May 1—New Orleans, La., occupied by the forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Vols."

It is not pretended, however, in this official volume of the War Department, as is asserted by the Supreme Court, that "the Army captured New Orleans," but that the city was occupied on the 1st of May by the forces commanded by Gen. Butler. The occupation was an incident deserving to be mentioned, but the capture, and by whom made, were passed without mention.

I have felt it a duty to the Navy, to the truth of history, and to the most distinguished hero of the war, to correct the persistent misstatements which have been and still are made in regard to the capture of New Orleans, and to some of the attending circumstances and events of that period. The document which is sent out by the War Department as a "chronological table of battles, skirmishes, etc., which took place during the Rebellion," is not truthful and reliable, inasmuch as it suppresses, or fails to make mention of some of the most important and conspicuous battles which took place, and wholly omits the name of the most distinguished hero of the war.

HARTFORD, 30th August, 1875.

GIDEON WELLES.

THE examination of candidates for admission into the Naval Academy as cadet engineers closed last week. One hundred and thirty-two candidates presented themselves, of which thirteen were rejected physically. The remaining 119 were examined mentally. The law allows the appointment of the first 25 on the list. A. W. Temple, of Mass., was No. 1 on the list. The examination of candidates for cadet midshipmen commenced on the 15th instant.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA OFFICERS.—A young and ambitious friend writes us a letter which opens up a subject of such interest to the National Guard in general that we have concluded to publish it in full with appropriate comments. Our friend writes:

I have just finished reading General Sherman's very interesting and instructive book with a feeling of discouragement, as a "National Guardsman," whose object in belonging to that organization is to gain what instruction and experience I may in the duties of a soldier and officer, also to gain information that will assist me in understanding standard military works, which I am constantly studying with the view of fitting myself to be an officer should any trouble arise in the future calling for military action. In such an event, the country will have to depend upon the militia for its army as it did from 1861 to 1865. At present, a portion of this force in every State is organized into battalions, regiments, etc., which are in most cases well officered. The General says, in case of war, the volunteers or militia should be furnished with officers from West Point or the Regular Army; in other words, the militia does not contain men who are fit for officers, because they were not educated inside of West Point Military Academy, or because they were not "set up" in the Regular Army. The late war illustrates fully what volunteer officers can do, many having been entrusted with large and responsible commands by General Sherman himself; for instance, Generals Terry and Logan, both of whom started under the disadvantage of entire ignorance of the "art of war," the study of which had been dropped, except at military schools, owing to the many years of peace with which the country had been blessed. The war aroused the military spirit of the nation, and the men who are to-day connected with military organizations outside of the Regular Army make the "art of war" a study not only because they love it, but to prepare themselves for officers, should the country ever need their services. The paragraph referred to, coming from so high and worthy an officer as General Sherman, will carry great weight with it, and will tend to discourage a class of men from making his profession a study, who should by all means be encouraged in so doing.

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

BROOKLYN, September 2, 1875.

The feeling exhibited by "National Guardsman" is one that is far from uncommon among young and enthusiastic members of his class, but it is one which originates in ignorance of the true nature of military study. In the present case it is mingled also with some misapprehension of the meaning of General Sherman himself, as will be seen by a reference to his great and much criticized work. Let us hear exactly what the general has to say on this subject. It is to be found in the last chapter of his Memoirs, a chapter which contains the cream of his experience, and which was by his kind permission first published in these columns. The passage reads as follows:

The Regular Army and the Military Academy at West Point, have, in the past provided and doubtless will in the future provide, an ample supply of good officers for future wars; but should their numbers be insufficient, we can always safely rely on the great number of young men of education and force of character throughout the country, to supplement them. At the close of our Civil War, lasting four years, some of our best corps and division generals as well as staff officers, were from civil life, but I cannot recall any of the most successful, who did not regret that they had not received early life instruction in the elementary principles that underlie the art of war, and which he had been forced to acquire in the dangerous and expensive school of actual war.

Now in all this, there is nothing that need hurt the just pride of any National Guardsman, however it may affect that empty vanity, founded on ignorance of what war really is, which is the bane of too many National Guard officers, as far as our experience extends, and judging from our many opportunities of observation in the militia of our different cities and States. There is no doubt that General Sherman and any other sensible American general, who "means business," and whose only aim in war is to make it short, sharp, and decisive, would infinitely prefer to have all his officers Westpointers in any given war. The reason is a very simple one. In such a case he would be sure of one thing, that his officers knew their business. He would not need to bother his head about possible ignorance or incapacity in the personal of his Army. The machine would work smoothly. All of his officers in such a case would have received a strictly military education, and could not possibly have graduated without it, so strict and searching are the examinations. A second point of advantage is this. A West Point graduate has passed successively through every arm of the service, and understands how to handle each and all. The very poorest scholar among them, who escapes dismissal by a single bad mark, is still fit to be an officer in any regiment in the service, and may turn out to be a great general. The leading trio of names in the American Civil War illustrates this fact strongly. Grant and Sheridan both graduated low at West Point, barely escaping failure, if we are not much mistaken, their low rank in the class being marked by their commissions being in the infantry, while Sherman graduated with such honor that he was at once put into the artillery, next in rank only to the engineers. Each knew his business thoroughly, and so with all other Westpointers, and they were taken by the country in its hour of need, because it was certain that they could be depended on. With a militia officer all is problematical. He may turn out well, he may be a failure. In the latter case, who pays the bill? The country, not the officer. Naturally, those who are at the head of affairs cannot be blamed, if they prefer the Westpointer to the militia officer, when both are to be procured. They know just what they are getting in the Westpointer, and in the case of the militia officer they buy "a pig in a poke," to use an expressive vulgarism. This will always be so in our small wars, with small armies. The time comes, however, every now and then, when the supply of Westpointers is altogether inadequate to the wants of a suddenly raised army of large force. In such cases, as Sherman observes, we have to turn to civil life, for young men of talent and energy, and such have always been found hitherto. Our friend "National Guardsman" may be one of our distinguished officers some day. If, when a war breaks out, he has succeeded in educating himself to be a good and accomplished officer, he need have no fear of lacking employment, for such are always in demand. But he must not fall into the mistake of thinking he is one, because he has drilled in a crack militia regiment and read "standard military works." Nothing was ever further from the truth. We remember once to have heard a young gentleman, who had served three years in the most famous of all New York regiments as a private in the ranks, assert that he was quite fit to be an officer in any regiment, because he had been through a school equal to West Point in its severity. We know well enough that the well educated members of that regiment, who have seen service, think very differently, but we fear that the feeling expressed by this young gentleman is one common in the ranks of many a company in New York. We have even heard an officer of militia, who should have known better, insist that militia officers were far superior to Regular officers as a class, whether Westpointers or from civil life. To be sure this gentleman was then in his nineteenth mint julep, but he spoke the feelings of his heart. Let us ask "National Guardsman," and all those who think themselves the equals of Westpointers in the art of war, a few questions. Are

you competent to-day to go out and drill a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, a battery of artillery, one after the other, or either indifferently? Can you lay out the line of a regular work, say a pentagon, with bastions, glacis, covered way and all? Could you, if required, make a rapid field sketch with a compass from a galloping horse, so accurately that the general-in-chief could fight a battle on the ground you, in a couple of hours, and alone, had just surveyed? Could you post a line of pickets in any country to the best advantage? Could you manoeuvre a brigade at a pinch? Could you open a parallel and establish batteries on the proper points, for the siege of a given work? All these any Westpointer can do, some better than others, as they have more practice, but every one of them has taken his turn at just this style of thing for four long years, of grind, grind, grind, at West Point. If you have learned how to do all these things practically, and have found by experience that you can do them, you may talk of the injustice of preferring a Westpointer to you, but hardly with justice before that time comes. "But all officers of the Regular Army are not Westpointers," you may say.

Wherein are the civil life appointees better than I? You say true. Not all the officers of the Regular Army are Westpointers—nor half. The Adjutant-General's Department is full of them, and so are the Engineers, but elsewhere they are often in the minority. Even the Ordnance Department has appointees from civil life, and the Pay and Medical Departments are full of them. Then comes the cavalry. Just now the graduates are thickest in the second lieutenants, and the upper ranks of the cavalry regiments contain a larger proportion of civil appointees than of graduates. In the artillery the same proportion prevails, and in the infantry the graduates are decidedly in the minority everywhere. A cursory glance at the Army Register will tell us all this. But we must remember that at present the "civil life appointees" are almost all really from the old volunteers, except in case of a few second lieutenants. The fact reveals itself in the long list of previous commissions opposite to each name, up to those of general officers in some cases, held by those who are now simple captains or lieutenants. These men understand their business, each in his own arm, as well as a Westpointer. They have shown it, long before entry into the Regular Army. They lack the versatility of the graduate, but in their own sphere are good officers. Be they in the cavalry, they understand the whole of the complex duties of an officer of that arm, and are competent to take out parties, scout and picket, handle brigades with batteries attached at a pinch, sketch a country at need, make a perfect military report of a reconnaissance, and turn a green regiment into a good one. The infantry officer can handle any force up to a brigade, understands enough artillery not to hamper his batteries, and can throw out pickets as well as his cavalry brother, besides understanding that abstruse art—how to make a proper report. Every one of these officers is used to the command of mixed forces on the frontiers, to movements in the face of wily and daring enemies. In a word, he has learned his business not at West Point, but on the battle field. What can the National Guardsman show in the line of fitness to compare with the qualifications of either of these classes of officers? Only one, hard study. Let him study, not merely read, the tactics of the three arms, till he is perfect in all. Let him master the science of fortification and military surveying. Let him be thoroughly posted on the most important part of warfare, outpost and scouting duty, as far as he can master those branches in theory alone. Then, when war comes, let him commence at the bottom, modestly, not aspiring to be a captain or a colonel at once, but content to learn his trade in the school of war, as his betters did before him. Our word for it, if every man now in the ranks of a "crack" regiment of militia took this view of his duty and his merits, we should hear no more of jealousy of West Point or Regular Army officers.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—In compliance with General Orders No. 6, Headquarters Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., this regiment will assemble, for further target practice at Creedmoor, at the armory, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled thereon, as follows: On Thursday, September 16, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., all who have qualified in the second class, to shoot for the "Marksmen's badge"; on Thursday, September 23, those of Companies H, C, F, and E, who have not qualified in the third and second class; on Thursday, October 7, those of Companies B, A, D, and G, who have not qualified in the third and second class. Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice Geo. Ross will accompany these detachments. Brevet Major and Adjutant Fred. J. Karcher will report for duty as adjutant to Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Farahan, on September 23. The troops will leave the armory at 8 o'clock A. M., in order to be in Hunter's Point in time for the 9:30 train. The senior officer present with each detachment will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order. The drummers and fifers will parade with their companies. Sergeant Ch. Seeltdorfer is relieved as assistant instructor of the recruit squad, and Sergeant Jos. Klein, Company G, detailed in his stead. Sergeant Klein will report in person to Lieutenant G. Dietrich for duty. All company commanders will report in person to the colonel commanding, on Saturday, October 2, at the armory, at 8 o'clock P. M.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COMPANY A, Eighth, has elected Captain O'Keefe, an Italian.
—GENERAL DAKIN once more commands the Second Division. We are glad to have him back.
—KREUSCHER'S Troop of Cavalry went shooting on Monday at Atlantic Park, with Battery B, Second Division.
—COMPANY C, Seventy-ninth, had a fine picnic at Lion Park, in Harlem, on Friday, September 17.
—CAPTAIN Wm. T. Walton has been elected in the Ninth regiment to command Company F.
—CAPTAIN SIMONS, of the Brooklyn Howitzer Battery, has resigned.
—CAPTAIN GIEHL and Lieutenant Boseret were elected in Company H, Twenty-eighth Infantry, last week.
—COLONEL-CORPORAL Clifford H. Bartlett will have to leave the Seventh. He has become an adjutant in the Ninth, and the Seventh weeps at his loss.
—THE Fifty-fifth is still changing. Lieutenant Moehring resigned; Captain Von Gerichte and Lieutenant Purkowsky elected. If these gentlemen will only learn to talk English they will do well.
—THE Thirty-second had a nice little camp at Ridgewood last week, and reviewed with signal like heroes. The Twenty-eighth, not to be outdone, will camp in the same place on the 25th of September.
—A MEETING of the American Off-Hand Rifle Club was held on Friday evening, September 17, at the Twenty-second regiment armory. Arrangements were made for having a series of competitions for places on the teams.
—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Ross, of the Twenty-seventh regiment, has forwarded his resignation. Captain John W. Coburn has been spoken of as his successor. Hon. Charles M. Schieffelin's name has also been mentioned.
—THE Walker Battery, of Elmira, has at last been fully organized and equipped with four 3-inch rifles, caissons, etc., complete. They made their first parade at Elmira on Friday, September 10, and looked very handsome, drilling well.

—FRIDAY, September 10, was the sixty-second anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, and Adjutant-General Le Favour, of Rhode Island, ordered it to be celebrated by 100 guns at Providence and the like number at Newport. They were fired by the Providence Marine Artillery and the Newport Artillery Company, respectively, at noon.

—THE Veterans of the Mexican War turned out on Tuesday, September 14, and were reviewed at the City Hall, making a procession, and having a general jollification in memory of twenty-eight years ago, when Mexico fell before their arms.

—COLONEL Matt. Ellis, at the Morgan House, Poughkeepsie, was surprised by a number of officers, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Prosen, Corporals Coburn, Cardozo, Newman, Lieutenants Cole, Starr, and Thompson. They waited upon the gentleman in a decidedly address uniform, proposing to carry him in a blanket upon a tour of inspection. The colonel's looks and weight occasioned a postponement.

—THE Twenty-third Brooklyn has voted: to go to Philadelphia and take a thousand men. The Seventh is going. The Seventy-first will not be behind. If Colonel Porter lets the Twenty-second stay behind, Philadelphia will never forgive him for the loss of the big band. The Twelfth is bound to go only with a corporal's guard; the Seventy-ninth want to show the Pennsylvania Dutchmen what a Scotchman's legs can stand; and Colonel Charley will show his pickelhauben down Market street, and himself in full uniform in their front, or die in the attempt. The only thing not settled on yet is the time of going.

—CONTROLLER Green has written a long letter to ex-Alderman Oswald Ottendorfer asking his co-operation in preventing what he regards as an untimely and ill-judged expenditure of the public moneys. In the appropriation by the Board of Aldermen on the 1st of July of \$350,000 toward building an armory for the Seventh regiment on the block between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues. Mr. Green recites various acts of the State and city authorities to show that this plot of ground was set apart for the Seventh's armory under an express stipulation on the part of the regiment that they would build at their own expense, and maintain it without tax upon the city. The recent action of the Alderman taxing the cost of the armory upon the city is taken under the authority of an amendment to the Military Code passed last winter providing for the purchasing and leasing of lands, and the leasing or erection of buildings for armories and drill-rooms for the use and occupation for military purposes of the National Guard in the city and county of New York in the manner specified.

RIFLE NOTES.

THE association which has been formed at Yonkers, with a 500 yard range, on the property of Mr. Morse, the president, makes the fourth rifle association of the county. The first was the American Rifle Association, formed last fall; the second, the Sing Sing Rifle Association; the third the Mount Vernon Short Range Club; and Yonkers makes the last. Preliminary measures have also been taken toward forming a fifth rifle association in Westchester county at Irvington.

THE last competition for the team places in the Canadian Match took place at Creedmoor on Saturday, September 11. Conditions as in International Match. Scores, out of 225. Jewell, 185; Farwell, 156; Anderson, 135; Hyde, 130; Hennon, 124; Madison, 111; Crouch, 103; Rathboun, 87; Canfield, 96. Canfield retired at 1,050 yards.

THE third class men of Companies A, B, C, and D, of the Seventy-ninth, practiced at Creedmoor, Monday, September 13. Those of Companies E, F, G, and H, practice on Friday, 24th.

THE third class men of Companies A, B, G, F, and D, of the Twenty-second, Creedmoor, Monday, 13th; Companies H, K, E, I, and C, on Friday, 24th.

COMPANIES A, B, D, E, and F, of the Twelfth, sent their third class men to Creedmoor with the Twenty-second and Seventy-ninth on Monday; Companies C, G, H, I, and K, on Friday, 24th.

THE Seventy-first follows the brigade to Creedmoor with her third class men, Companies A, B, C, D, and E, going Monday, 13th, and Companies F, G, H, I, and K, on Friday, 24th.

FIFTH Brigade at Creedmoor, Friday, October 1 and 8; Eleventh Brigade, Thursday, September 23 and October 7.

GENERAL Millen, President of the Irish-American Rifle Club, made a neat little speech the other evening, when he presented the Scottish-American Club with the badge won so handsomely a little while ago. He alluded to the well known fact that Scotland was only a colony of Ireland after all, and that the Scottish victory was therefore an honor to the mother country. The badge represents a sun, with a target on the face, entwined with shamrock and thistles. After the speeches came a collation, at which Adjutant Murphy distinguished himself, and, we believe, recited Shamus O'Brien, amid thunders of applause.

THE battalion match (open to teams) in the Dominion of Canada rifle meeting was decided on Thursday, September 9, in favor of the Tenth Royals. Lieutenant Cole, of the Forty-seventh, made the best individual score. Sergeant Mitchell, of the Hamilton Rifles, won the McDougall Challenge Cup. Nova Scotia won the Dominion Match.

THE Ontario Rifle Association held its meeting at Toronto on the last of August and first of September. Mr. George Munson won the 900 yard match, with 54 out of 60. Major Gibson won the 1,000 yard match, with 24 out of 30. Rifle shooting in Canada has been languishing for some time, and if the Canadian team gets beaten at Creedmoor, it will hurt the sport worse than ever.

THE American Team have had a rifle that once belonged to Patrick Henry given to them to shoot for. It is difficult to conceive the exact association between oratory and rifle shooting, but if some one would hunt up a bona fide Daniel Boone or Morgan rifle, that might be worth shooting for. Or if we could only procure the original rifle before whose sights the celebrated coon quailed when he met the gaze of Captain Scott, that would indeed be worth shooting for. We commend the subject to the descendants of Boone, Morgan, and Captain Scott.

A STORY in Frothingham's Siege of Boston that has lately been going the rounds requires to be taken *cum grano*. That story is that in 1875, when Morgan's riflemen came to Boston, they did some extraordinary shooting. The passage runs—"they were remarkably stalwart men, dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats, and skillful marksmen. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of 250 yards. They were stationed on the lines, and became terrible to the British. The accounts of their prowess were circulated over England. One of them, taken prisoner, was carried there, and the papers describe him minutely as a remarkable curiosity." Mr. Frothingham does not give the target practice as indubitable. He quotes it from a contemporary newspaper and private letters. In those days, as in these, there were correspondents with a strong capacity for "stretching things," and we doubt not, that had we the official target record of those wonderful riflemen, an average of centres is the best that would turn up for the very best of them, "during a rapid advance," unless indeed they began at 350 and ended at 50 yards. And even that is very good short range shooting.

THE prize list for the fall meeting at Creedmoor will nominally amount to \$10,000 in value. The money prizes so far settled on are in the different matches, as follows:

Judd Match.....	\$160	Army and Navy Match.....	\$270
Cavalry Match.....	25	Gatling Match.....	370
Short Range Match.....	157	Press Match.....	147
First Division Match.....	347	Bird Range Match.....	350
Second Division Match.....	285	Consolation Match.....	225
New York State Match.....	80	Long Range Match.....	155
Inter-State Match.....	250	Champion Match.....	225

On Wednesday evening, September 8, Mr. Wm. Hayes won the Forest and Stream Badge for the third time, with a 10-inch string in 20 shots at 25 yards, and became its absolute owner.

By a special amendment to the Creedmoor rules, one armed contestants are allowed to shoot in any position at any range, and to use their artificial limbs, if they have any, as rests, hereafter.

THE Executive Committee of the N. R. A. have dismissed the appeal of Dr. Major Strube, of the Twenty-second, who seeks to be reinstated at Creedmoor, he having been perpetually disqualified last year for dishonorable practices during matches. This is only just and proper. The great glory of rifle practice

has hitherto been that it has been utterly uncontaminated by jockeying tricks; and if it is to be kept in its present favor with the public at large, all such things must be sternly discountenanced. The decision of a committee like the Executive Committee of the N. R. A. given after a long and patient trial is conclusive, and to disturb it on any pretext is to throw open a door to future sharp practice and ultimate fraud which can never be closed.

On Friday, September 10, the third class men of the Second Brigade took another chance at Creedmoor, got into the second, but the rain stopped any getting into the first. The promotions into second class in the 100 and 150 yards practice were as follows: Fifth Infantry, 33 out of 93; Eleventh Infantry, 15 out of 48; Eighty-fourth Infantry, 17 out of 30; Ninety-sixth Infantry, 15 out of 34. Colonel Umbekant commanded the detachment, and ex-Colonel Van Wyck acted as rifle practice inspector, with the excellent results recorded.

The iron targets at Creedmoor are beginning to give way at last, and the bullets have pounded holes in them. This comes of using 30 grains of powder in sporting rifles at off-hand shooting. It is express rifle shooting with a vengeance.

There was rifle match at Oswego on September 3, held on the grounds of Fort Ontario. 200 and 300 yards for military rifles, five shots each range, Creedmoor rules. The prizes were all in money, the match being a sweepstakes, with six prizes. Cartridges were admitted at 100 and 300 yards. The scores were as follows: Rifles—C. A. Barton, 40; J. S. Barton, 40; Geo. White, 39; Robert Post, 38; L. L. Barnes, 37; J. L. Wood, 35; Weed, 16; M. L. Marshall, 35; J. P. Tuttle, 35; Geo. Ames, Jr., 17; McBride, 34; Watson, 33; M. Clark, 27; E. Purple, 26; W. Ames, 34; Wellington, 31; Carling, 31; H. Dana, 31; L. Higgins, 33; Geo. Ames, Jr., 34; Wellington, 31; E. Purple, 27; Wagner, 26. C. A. Barton takes the first prize, \$7; J. S. Barton, second prize, \$5.00; George White, third prize, \$4.20; Robert Post, fourth prize, \$3.80; L. L. Barnes, fifth prize, \$1.40; J. L. Wood, sixth prize, \$1.40. There was also a match for the championship between J. S. Barton and E. Purple, the former winning by the following score:

	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
J. S. Barton	43 43 43—13	43 43 43—13	56
E. Purple	35 43 43—13	43 43 43—13	51

The new *Turf, Field and Farm* badge was shot for on Saturday, September 11, for the third time. W. Robertson, of the Seventy-ninth, won it, with a State musket, score 44 out of 50. The other scores were as follows: Collins, 43; Robbins, 43; Adjutant Murphy and A. P. Clark, 41; Bruce, Vannett, and Scrymgeour, 40; Geo. Barlow, Schwartz, Lloyd, Finney, Linton, Stearns, and Lindsay, 39; Huntington, Chaucey, J. L. C. Clark, W. C. Clark, B. Barton, T. R. Murphy, Sabin, and Dutch, 38; Oliver, Hyde, Le Bonville, S. Clark, and Hotele, 37; Harwell, Fish, Mallory, Jewell, Anderson, B. E. Valentine, Cougherty, Cameron, Harding, Scott, Madison, Duffy, and Millen, 36; Gardner, Frothingham, Story, Ross, Stuart, and DeForest, 35; McGrath, Greeve, Noone, Beavan, Davis, Hubbard, Schultz, and Meagher, 34; Stuart, Allen, Brown, Gourley, and Cass, 33; Coffin, French, and Holton, 32; Browne, Meadway, Rathbone, Perley, Collins, Donnick, Volk, and R. Ward, 31; Fisher and Rand, 30; Percy, Cowperthwaite, C. K. Valentine, and McKenna, 29; Allen, and Henson, 27; Crouch, and Regan, 26; Dwight, and DeWolf, 25; Powell, 21; Irwin, 20; Truslow, 14; Farley, 14. Mr. Farley got disgusted and retired on his seventh shot, but Mr. Truslow stuck it through and made his little string of duck's eggs with perfect gravity, the performance being varied by one inner, flaked in at the fourth shot. Mr. Truslow has now made at Creedmoor in three matches exactly 26 points out of 150. If he keeps on, he deserves a special medal.

Saturday, September 11, at Bridgeport, was held a match at the Bridgeport Schutzen Park by the German Sharpshooters Association. There were eight targets, one at 300 yards devoted to the National Guard. There were three N. G. prizes; one for Company B, Fourth Connecticut, a silver cup, given by an honorary member, and won by Captain North, score 19 out of 25. The second was for Companies B, E, and K, won by Captain Gray, of Company K, score 11 out of 15. It was a silver goblet given by the association. The third was a prize for the best individual score in teams of eight from each company. Captain Gray, of Company K, and First Sergeant Derrick, of Company B, tied on a score of 14 out of 25, and shot off the tie, when Captain Gray made 14 and Sergeant Derrick 9. Captain Gray won the prize. After the matches Mr. Yale, of the great team, gave an exhibition of 900 yards firing, making a string of bull's-eyes of considerable length.

The tournament of the California Rifle Association is put off till the 22d of October, when it will take place near San Francisco.

BUFFALO has now an Amateur Rifle Club just organized in the Seventy-fourth regiment. All the officers belong to it. They are: President, Captain John P. Ross; Vice-President, Sergeant R. H. Thompson; Secretary, Private C. C. Renfolt; Treasurer, Sergeant-Major F. G. Ward.

The officers of the Bay View Rifle Association of Buffalo are: President, Major-General Rufus L. Howard, Eighth Infantry; Vice-President, Brigadier-General Wm. T. Rogers, Thirty-first Brigade; Secretary, Colonel Mann, engineer officer; Treasurer, Colonel Darnard, on division staff. The Bay View range is about twelve miles from Buffalo.

The right wings of the regiments of the First Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. practiced at Creedmoor in third and second classes on Monday, September 13. The Twelfth took 29 out of 54 into second class; the Twenty-second took 36 out of 75; Sixty-ninth, 15 out of 48; Seventy-first, 19 out of 46; Seventy-ninth, 39 out of 66. The first class scores were as follows: Twelfth regiment, Herb, 33; Knave, 29. Twenty-second regiment, Loomis, 40; Moller, 39; Parr, 33; Styles, 36; Gunn, 33; Hirsch, 32; Kentworthy, 31; Burke, 28; Hubert, 28; Richards, 26; Campbell, 25. Sixty-ninth regiment, none. Seventy-first regiment, Ballard, 33; Montgomery, 31; Miller, 29; McDonald, 26; Kirby, 29; Williams, 28; Buckstaver, 27; Waukeles, 26; Turner, 25. Seventy-ninth regiment, Robertson, 36; Cochran, 36; Clark, 36; Ross, 36; Birchley, 32.

Major Fulton has given notice that at the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors (in October after the fall meeting) he will move to change the targets at Creedmoor to the new Wimbledon, canvas, dummy and all. It is to be hoped that his motion will prevail, and that the target system may be settled at last on an uniform basis, all the world over, that we may have peace.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BANQUET.—Crowds of the Citizens of Poughkeepsie awaited the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train at the depot, on Tuesday, September 14, anxious to greet the victorious riflemen. Upon the arrival of the train the party were escorted to the carriages, and conveyed to the Morgan House, where comfortable quarters had been prepared for them. After lunch the entire party consisting of Colonel Gildersleeve, Colonel Bodine, Major Fulton, Captain Coleman, Captain Bruce, L. M. Ballard, A. V. Canfield, Jr., and Colonel Wingate, were driven to the range of the Hudson River Rifle Association. The range is a large pasture field about two miles from the depot, near Vassar College. Only one second class target, constructed of wood, had been provided, and the marking, in consequence of the pit being full of water, was done by a boy running to the target from the side after each shot. The match was for a gold medal, valued at one hundred dollars, manufactured by Van Keuren Bros., of Poughkeepsie. It is two inches in diameter, and in the shape of a cross. A 500 yard target covers the face of the cross, with the letters "H. R. A." A gold wreath encircles all. The badge is attached to a satin ribbon and fastened by a gold keeper, having the winners name and score upon it. The conditions of the match were as follows: Distance, 300 yards; any rifle within rules of N. R. A.; any position; two sighting; ten scoring shots. Open to the American Team and members of the Hudson River Rifle Association. Number of entries fifteen. We give the scores:

Major Fulton	49	A. V. Canfield, Jr.	47	G. W. Yale	47
Col. J. Bodine	47	Col. Wingate	46	Col. Gildersleeve	45
L. Geiger	43	L. M. Ballard	42	R. C. Coleman	42
A. F. Lindley	40	J. W. Winslow	38	Capt. Dennis	37
H. S. Schroeder	38	H. F. Clark	35	G. L. Dennis	6

Major Fulton won the trophy by the score of 49 out of a possible 50. The day was a remarkable fine one, little wind stirring, and just cloudy enough. Nearly 10,000 persons witnessed the shooting, many ladies being present. Company F, Twenty-first regiment, Captain Archer in command, did guard duty. The

shooting did not conclude until nearly seven o'clock. The party returned at once to the Morgan House and were allowed to rest until eight o'clock. At that hour, the Twenty-first regiment, Colonel Smith in command, left their armory and marched to the Morgan House, to act as an escort of the team. Line was formed as follows: Officers of the Fifth Division and members of the Hudson River Rifle Association; Twenty-first regiment Infantry, eight commands, sixteen files front; the members of the American Team in carriages; Bald Eagle Battery, 45 men, Captain Murfit commanding; citizens. The procession marched through the principal streets to the Opera House. The houses along the whole route were illuminated, flags and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, were suspended from the houses, while the whole heavens were lighted up with the constant display of fireworks. Arriving at the Opera House the team and officers of the division took seats at the tables which awaited them. The building was decorated with flags and flowers, while the circles were filled with citizens who came to see and hear. Major-General Husted presided. In a few appropriate remarks he proposed the first toast, "Our Guests," and called upon Colonel Bodine to respond. "Old Reliable" was received with cheers and tumultuous applause. He was followed by Captain Coleman, who was greeted in a like manner. "The American Rifle Team" was responded to by Colonel Gildersleeve. "The United States" was taken care of in a very able manner by C. M. Dewey. The Rev. P. S. Rigney spoke for "The Irish Team." Judge E. P. Baird made a few remarks for "Ireland." "The National Guard S. N. Y." found an advocate in the person of Matt. H. Ellis. In the course of his remarks he announced that there would be presented to the best shot in the division a diamond eagle, badge; to the best shot in each brigade a gold star badge; to the best marksman in each regiment a silver cross; and to the best in each company a silver cross. "The National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club" were represented by Colonel G. W. Wingate. Mayor Carpenter responded to the toast "The City of Poughkeepsie." "The Hudson River Rifle Association" was taken care of by General George Parker. Hon. H. G. Eastman answered to the last toast "The County of Dutchess." Music was furnished by the Van Vleet Double Quartette and Samelson's orchestra. An informal reception was held at the Morgan House after the banquet, and Colonel Gildersleeve was serenaded at the residence of his father. Among the many present we noticed Brigadier-General Blauvelt, Colonel Cozens, Major McFarland, Major MacAlpine, Surgeon C. C. Smith, Adjutant Hasbrouck, Colonel Dickey, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooley, Captain Newman, Lieutenant Cole, Colonel F. H. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Huse, Captain Coburn, Captain Cardozo, Lieutenant Geo. H. Thompson, Lieutenant F. J. Starr, Captain P. E. Remsen, Captain F. Rose, Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Lindley, Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser, Lieutenant-Colonel Forbush, and Major Johnston.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of August, 1875:

SEVENTH DIVISION.—Frederick Cook, colonel and assistant adjutant-general; E. Ross Parsons, colonel and inspector; Joseph Erbelding, colonel and chief of artillery; William Graebe, colonel and engineer; George Raines, colonel and judge-advocate; Nathaniel Thompson, lieutenant-colonel and ordnance officer; Robert E. Sherlock, lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster; Chas. P. Bromley, lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence; George Fleckenstein, major and aide-de-camp; George W. Aldridge, major and aide-de-camp; Henry N. Allen, captain and aide-de-camp.

Eighth Division.—William S. Bull, colonel and assistant adjutant-general; Albert J. Barnard, colonel and inspector; Ralph H. Plumb, colonel and chief of artillery; G. Barrett Rich, lieutenant-colonel and ordnance officer.

Ninth Division.—Floy M. Johnston, major and inspector of rifle practice.

Tenth Division.—Edward Savage, major and inspector of rifle practice; John D. Brooks, captain and ordnance officer; Joseph Fisher, captain and quartermaster; Edward McCammon, captain and commissary of subsistence.

Eleventh Division.—Martin Schenck, captain and quartermaster; Edward T. Schenck, captain and commissary of subsistence; Charles Staring, captain and aide-de-camp.

Twelfth Division.—George Caring, major and inspector; John Clark, Jr., major and engineer; Charles Buckley, major and surgeon; Frank A. Schofield, major and inspector of rifle practice; Walter Weiden, captain and ordnance officer; Frederick Zimmer, captain and commissary of subsistence; William F. Balkman, captain and quartermaster; Charles E. Cunningham, captain and aide-de-camp.

Thirteenth Division.—Justus Luhrs, captain; Frederick Von Axle, first lieutenant; John C. Kobbe, second lieutenant; William J. Klee, second lieutenant.

Fourteenth Division.—George T. Bedford, major and surgeon; Battery B, Tenth Brigade—Thomas W. Goring, second lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry.—William E. Van Wyck, colonel; William H. King, lieutenant-colonel.

Tenth Infantry.—Nicholas S. Walls, captain and inspector of rifle practice; Linzee T. Morrill, captain and assistant surgeon; James Fitzpatrick, second lieutenant; Richard T. Lockley, first lieutenant and adjutant.

Eleventh Infantry.—Charles F. Baldenecker, captain.

Sixteenth Battalion.—John H. Newman, Jr., first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence; Douglas Smyth, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Twentieth Battalion.—Thaddeus O. Taylor, first lieutenant; Thomas Sturgeon, Jr., second lieutenant.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Charles E. Bridge, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence; Wingfield G. Burton, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Charles S. Grippen, captain; Michael Delaney, second lieutenant.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Christian Illig, captain; Adolf Getting, first lieutenant; Albert Fries, second lieutenant; William Heerd, Jr., captain and inspector of rifle practice; Francis F. Miller, captain; Emil Schiele, second lieutenant.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Chas. B. Bush, captain; Daniel Lane, second lieutenant; Bradford Almy, captain and inspector of rifle practice; Erasmus M. Cronk, first lieutenant and quartermaster; Harley L. Miller, first lieutenant; Freeman G. Ault, second lieutenant.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.—John J. Carton, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Seventy-first Infantry.—William H. Chaddock, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin A. McAlpine, major; William B. Knapp, second lieutenant.

Seventy-fourth Infantry.—Charles D. Zacher, first lieutenant.

One Hundred and Tenth Battalion.—William E. Straight, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Separate Company Infantry, Tenth Brigade (Cohoes)—Adolph Guichard, captain; Charles Chalmey, first lieutenant; George Savoie, second lieutenant.

Separate Company Infantry, Nineteenth Brigade—Henry G. Wood, captain; William H. Morris, first lieutenant; Nathan Hemstreet, second lieutenant.

Separate Company Infantry—John P. Hollers, captain; Conrad A. Hult, first lieutenant; Charles Johnson, second lieutenant.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Eighth Division.—John E. Marshall, colonel and assistant adjutant-general.

Second Brigade.—Henry Wimmel, captain and aide-de-camp. Nineteenth Brigade.—Rush W. Carrier, captain and aide-de-camp.

Twenty-eighth Brigade.—Jacob C. Robie, brigadier-general. Fifteenth Infantry.—Henry Werner, captain.

First Battalion.—Lyman A. Paton, first lieutenant; Russell F. Abbey, second lieutenant; George K. Munroe, first lieutenant; Chester D. Burch, first lieutenant; Reuben L. Smith, first lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry.—Frank N. Eppenetter, first lieutenant. Seventh Infantry.—George W. Ely, captain.

Tenth Infantry.—Frank Holmes, first lieutenant; Charles E. Mosely, first lieutenant and adjutant. Eleventh Infantry.—George Githell, second lieutenant. Fourteenth Infantry.—Alfred Deacon, first lieutenant.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Charles M. Colwell, first lieutenant. Twenty-second Infantry.—Robert J. Anderton, second lieutenant. Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Jacob Schaller, first lieutenant. Sixty-fifth Infantry.—Joseph W. Smith, first lieutenant and quartermaster. Seventy-first Infantry.—Alvanus W. Sheldon, captain.

CONNECTICUT.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Colonel Hudson will select the Creedmoor team the coming week. The scores made at the various practices have been sent in to him from which the selection is to be made. The team will be armed with Sharps military rifle. Colonel Hudson and Barlow were in consultation with Adjutant-General Trowbridge on Monday regarding the regimental teams of the First and Second regiments, also the team to represent the State in the Inter-State Match. The individual members of the teams making the twelve best scores in the regimental teams will be selected to compete in the Inter-State Match. This team will shoot the Peabody rifle with which the National Guard is armed.

SECOND INFANTRY.—The team of best twenty shots in this command has been selected by Colonel Barlow, and they are hard at work at the targets. From the twenty, the best twelve shots, according to correct report to headquarters, will then be chosen to represent the regiment at Creedmoor. The Sharps rifle will be used.

ENGINEERING OBSERVATIONS.

PROFESSOR George Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, and President of the California Academy of Sciences, who has been travelling in the East about a year, writes to a friend in San Francisco as follows, concerning the systems of irrigation he has examined during his travels:

In India I travelled over 2,800 miles, and examined seven of the great schemes of irrigation, where the works were in various stages of progress as well as complete. It is marvellous what they have done, as well as what they have projected; and I feel that by this personal examination of the details and a careful study of the great projects, I have gathered a vast amount of information useful to our needs of irrigation from 100 deg. meridian to the Pacific. Every facility and assistance was afforded me by the viceroy and the royal engineers who have charge of the different works. I have no reason to think that any information was withheld. On the contrary, had I been two months earlier I would have been shown all the works of the southern and eastern coasts towards Madras, and some of the inundation works near Lahore. But from those I visited I gathered all that was absolutely necessary to comprehend their works beyond the dry outlines of the books.

In Egypt I travelled 1,250 miles and gave up thirty-eight days to examining the Suez Canal and the inundation work of Egypt. At the request of Gen. Stone, I extended my inquiries far up the Nile, and wrote him a long letter expressing my views of the best system for the country. He expressed himself greatly pleased therewith, and perhaps more especially as it was in conflict with the [English] Fowler scheme which proposed to turn the whole Nile out of its bed and \$35,000,000 out of the Khedive's treasury. The English project would swamp the nation financially, and perhaps agriculturally, every few years. My project will be placed, word for word, before the Khedive, and I am not afraid to have it criticised severely as an engineering and commercial project.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

WRITING from St. Petersburg on August 15, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says:

The Russian authorities in Central Asia are now extremely anxious that as little as possible should be known of their movements. Colonel Skobeleff, who so distinguished himself at the capture of Khiva, had a servant, an Englishman, who had formerly served in the Guards, with whom he was very much pleased, and whom he desired to take with him to Tashkent. General Kaufmann, on being informed of this, made various objections. Finally the man himself was sent for, and was to his great surprise, severely questioned as to whether he had ever corresponded with any English newspaper, and on giving a wondering denial was told that he could go to Tashkent, but that he must never write home; that if he should ever write to England he would at once be shot. The poor man, who did not like to lose a good place, was somewhat disquieted by the fate which seemed to await him; but being comforted by the advice of the British Embassy he went on. When he reached Kazan, however, and met his master, he was summarily dismissed, as General Kaufmann apparently could no longer endure the anxiety which he would have suffered at having an Englishman as an army servant in Central Asia.

It has recently been resolved to transfer the small port of Petrosk on the Caspian Sea to the "direction of the communications of the Caucasus," and to place it under the same conditions as the Black Sea ports. There will be appointed as captain of the port a naval officer subject to the general jurisdiction of the local government. After a conference with the authorities at St. Petersburg great works are to be undertaken to enlarge and deepen the port. The moles which now exist were built a few years ago by General Falkenhagen, the same who is about to construct the railway from Tiflis to Djulfa, but owing to faults of construction they have proved of no avail, and the narrow mouth of the harbor is rapidly filling up with sand. From a commercial point of view, even should a railway be laid down from Petrosk to Vladikavkaz, the port is of no importance. Its whole value consists in its strategic position. In case of an insurrection in Daghestan, Petrosk will serve as means of communication with Europe. The *Moscow Gazette*, in speaking of the works to be undertaken here, adds:

"The importance of Daghestan is well known in the Caucasus, for it is a volcano on the condition of which depends the peace of the whole country. The many years' war with Russia, carried on in the Caucasus, had its real kernel in Daghestan. Thanks to the prudent rule of Prince Melikoff, there is now such quiet in Daghestan as to render it almost impossible to understand the former long and obstinate war."

FORT WAGNER.

Palmetto trees by sea breeze fanned,
Mile on mile of burning sand,
The wild surfs beat upon the strand
Of ocean breaking heavily.

Carolina stands at bay,
Guns in battery night and day,
Fort Wagner blocks the Union way,
Cannon thundering ceaselessly.

Three thousand for the assault, they gave
The best and bravest of our brave;
One-half there was a soldier's grave
In storming Wagner gallantly.

Weeks go by in blood and fire,
On the parallels push yet higher;
Wagner reeks with slaughter dire,
Still she holds out dauntlessly.

Autumn spreads its leafy pall,
At last she's driven to the wall;
O dying struggle, then her fall—
No brighter name in history!

September 7, 1875.

T.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE French Reserves who were enrolled in 1867 have been called out for the first time for twenty-eight days' drill.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin says: "Cases of death by sickness of soldiers in consequence of the fatigues of the autumnal manoeuvres reach an alarming height, in some regiments attaining the proportion of war losses. One company has fifty-four invalids. Even the papers most friendly to the government demand a radical change in the exercises."

AUSTRIA now possesses 11 iron-clad vessels. Her wooden fleet is composed of 3 frigates, 8 corvettes, 5 gunboats, 1 torpedo boat, 5 brigs, 2 steam avisos, 2 yachts, 2 monitors for service on the Danube, and 10 transports. The personnel of the fleet consists of 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 5 counter-admirals, 52 captains, 117 lieutenants, 145 ensigns, 87 aspirants, and 5,836 sailors.

THE deepest sea soundings yet effected were obtained by the *Challenger* this year in the abysses off New Guinea, depths which have occasioned a sharp line of demarcation between the fauna of Asia and Australasia. The "lead" weighed 4 cwt., and struck bottom at the tremendous depth of 4,450 fathoms, or about 26,700 feet. The hollow rod, by which specimens of the bottom are brought up, was full of mud, and both the thermometers that had been sent down were smashed to atoms by the enormous pressure of the superincumbent water. A previous unsuccessful attempt to reach the bottom, but in which 4,545 fathoms were sounded, showed the temperature at that depth to be 35 1-3 deg. Fahr., uncorrected.

THE following comparative trial of dynamite against gunpowder and gun-cotton shows the first-named to great advantage: The contractors for the railway tunnel under Clifton Downs, England, used gunpowder, gun-cotton, and dynamite successively, with the following results in the same period of time—the boreholes being drilled by machinery of the same dimensions and depth: Gunpowder, 756 lb.; distance driven, 8 yards; 31 boreholes or shots per yard forward. Gun-cotton, 169 lb., 14 yards, 18 shots. Dynamite, 165 lb., 15 yards, 17 shots. The number of boreholes driven, and the quantity and cost of each explosive used for driving 15 yards forward—calculating gunpowder at 5d. per lb., and gun-cotton and dynamite at 2s. per lb. each—were as follows: Gunpowder, 1,417 1-2 lb., £29 10s. 7d., 465 boreholes; gun-cotton, 181 1-2 lb., 270 boreholes, £18 2s. 2d. Dynamite, 165 lb., £16 10s., 255 boreholes. A similar saving of time, and labor, and cost of explosives, by the use of dynamite, has taken place in other great undertakings.

ACCORDING to the *London Globe*, the French Minister of War is just now issuing instructions to secure a proper and severe revision of the army maps of France. In each army corps, a topographical service, placed under the superintendence of a superior officer of the staff, is to be established. It will be the duty of this service to assist in correcting the maps and to note all changes that may take place. This is no doubt a step in the right direction, and one which the experiences of the war of 1870-71 show to be very essential. The fact that the German invaders were better supplied with maps of France than the French themselves is well known. The German officers and non-commissioned officers were provided with maps of France reduced from the large staff maps of the French army, but even those maps were not fully relied upon, for the German authorities had them rectified and completed down to the latest date. Thus not only were the Germans more liberally supplied with maps of France than their opponents, but the maps they had were very superior in point of accuracy to those in the hands of the French officers.

THE *Italia Militare* states that it has been decided to substitute traction engines for horse-drawn in the second line, i.e., in artillery and engineer parks, the commissariat, ambulances, etc., etc. The earliest experiments were made in 1872, with a road-locomotive on Aveling and Porter's system. Many improvements have since been introduced by Captain Stella, of the Italian artillery. In accordance with that officer's recommendation, the Italian War Department has since purchased ten other road-locomotives,

each of 4-horse power, weighing 8 1-2 tons, and five of 6-horse power each, weighing seven to eight tons. On gradients of 1 : 4, these locomotives will draw a load of three times their own weight; on gradients of 1 : 4 to 1 : 7, about double their weights; and on gradients ranging from 1 : 7 to 1 : 10, a load equal to their own weight. The cost of one such engine is about \$4,000. Two men are required to serve it; and it consumes one to three kilog. (3 to 7 lbs.) of wood or turf, or half to one-and-a-half kilog. (1 to 3 lbs.) of coal per ton per kilometre traversed, varying according to the temperature of the external air and the state of the road. The Minister of War has asked for a supplementary credit of \$250,000 for the purchase of sixty more of these engines.

AMONGST the "exhibits" at the Paris Geographical Congress, says the *London Broad Arrow*, is a portable apparatus, designated a "micrographic telemeter." It is the invention, we believe, of M. Dagron, whose name will be remembered in connection with the micrographic despatches of the *ballon-montant* during the siege of Paris, and its object is to facilitate the application of micro-photography to all sorts of every day purposes. A case, three feet square, which folds up and can be carried like a portable sketching case, opens out to form a complete photographic apparatus, by which maps, plans, pictures, and letters can be reduced to microscopic size. Within the same space are provided also a microscope for viewing these miniature documents or for re-enlarging them to any desired scale, a glass to protect them when used in the open air, which is engraved to serve as a scale as well; a reflector which illumines them with the aid of the feeblest ray of light—the tip of a cigar, a lucifer-match, or the like—and sundry appliances besides. Further, we are assured that, unlike most *cade mecum*, the micrographic telemeter has proved on trial as serviceable practically as it is complete theoretically. Upon this point we can offer no opinion. In principle, the apparatus is certainly as complete as it well can be.

THE fore and maintop sails and maintop-gallant sail recently discovered in the sail-loft at Chatham which the *Victory* had bent at Trafalgar have been received on board that famous old flag-ship at Portsmouth. On one of the sails, the inscription "Miller, contractor, Portsmouth, 1805," was found; and fastened to another was a label, on which was written "H.M.S. *Victory*, 1805." These memorials of the gallant Nelson's last and greatest action have been placed in the court-martial room of the old flag-ship, for public inspection. The foretop-mast has 60 shot-holes in it, and the maintop-mast over 90, which are believed to have been made on the memorable noon of Oct. 21, 1805, when Nelson bore down upon Villeneuve and Gravina: "The *Bucentaure* fired a shot at the *Victory*, then with studding sails set on both sides, steering about east, and going scarcely a knot and a half through the water. The shot fell short. Two or three minutes elapsed, and a second shot was fired, which the *Victory* then about a mile and a quarter distant, fell alongside. A third shot immediately followed, and that went over the ship. One or two others did the same, until at length a shot went through the *Victory's* maintop-gallant sail, affording to the enemy the first visible proof that his shot would reach. A minute or two of awful silence ensued, and then, as if by signal from the French Admiral, the whole van, or at least seven or eight of the weathermost ships, opened a fire upon the *Victory*, such a fire as never before had been directed at a single ship."

A BONAPARTIST banquet was held at Evereux on Sunday, Sept. 5, at which a letter was read from Admiral Baron de la Roncière-le-Noury, the commander of the French Mediterranean squadron. This letter was afterward published in the *Courrier de l'Europe*, and has created great excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the constitution. The admiral dates his letter on board the *Magenta*, Sept. 2, and expresses his regret at his inability to be present at the banquet. He says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative party. He says: "He is a Conservative in my eyes, to whatever faction he may belong, who repudiates the doctrine of the revolutionists of the 4th of September, and of their sectaries." This passage and the following are bitterly attacked by the Republican and Orleanist journals: "I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of conservative paths, in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts. But I assert that when the moment comes, France should become free to choose, and thus once more take her place among the European hierarchy, which is denied her by her present form of government." When he first learned of the publication of this letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to participate in the council. The *Journal Officiel*, of Sept. 9, publishes a decree appointing Admiral Roze commander of the Mediterranean squadron, vice Roncière-le-Noury, without comment.

"LATE a private," Tenth Royal Hussars, writing to the *London Broad Arrow* to express sympathy for

Colonel Baker, says: So strong was the belief in his talents and genius that it was the popular theme of the regiment, minor anecdotes related of him, from being passed from mouth to mouth, assumed a halo of romance; many a fiercely contested argument have I heard—both in the barrack-room and under canvass—concerning some skillful movement executed during the morning's drill, many a gravely expressed opinion by some old soldier as to his favorite plan of operation. His best efforts were devoted to his men; he it was who raised the regiment to the state of efficiency and discipline which gained it so much renown on the first manoeuvres, and the men naturally looked up to him and were proud of him. In their opinion there was nothing in cavalry tactics he could not accomplish, and firm in that opinion they would have followed him anywhere. His strict impartiality was also universally acknowledged, and many a man felt sad in India when the great degradation on him became known. A corporal of the regiment, writing to me from Muttra on the 23d ult., after the news of the misdemeanor, but before the result of the trial could have reached them, says: "We are all very sorry for him." The men knew that justice was always to be obtained at his hands, their first words if made prisoners overnight for any offence against military discipline was, "Who is in command in the morning?" knowing well that before awarding the punishment he would hear and well weigh both sides of the question.

THE *London Globe* says: The United States Government has expressed an intention of sending to Philadelphia, as a feature of interest for visitors to the Centennial Exhibition, the old frigate *Constitution*, which destroyed the *Guerrière*, of the British fleet, on Aug. 19, 1812. The *Constitution*, which was built at Boston in 1797, at the large cost of over 300,000 dollars—special care being taken in the selection of timber for her construction—is now being patched up for her last service, and although not much of the original vessel remains, yet English and French visitors will, doubtless, look upon her with especial interest as the victor of *La Guerrière* (which was captured from the French by her Majesty's ship *Blanche* in 1806), and natives of the States will gaze upon her proportions with pride. She was the largest frigate afloat in the days of her glory, when she won the name of the *Pride of Boston*, and was much more powerful than the ship she fought, having on board 476 men against the *Guerrière's* 244. These long odds did not daunt the British captain and his crew, and on the two ships getting within range the *Guerrière*, in the words of the American commander, "gave us a broadside and filled and wore away, giving us a broadside on the other tack." But the engagement so well began soon went in favor of the *Constitution*, for in a comparatively short time, to quote from the official report of the American, "she had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water so shattered that a few more broadsides must have carried her down." Then, and not till then, did Captain Dacres strike his flag, in order to preserve the lives of those remaining of his crew, a course in which he was upheld by the court-martial by which he was tried, and honorably acquitted.

THE *Pull Mall Gazette*, writing of the "Water Shell" lately experimented with in England, says: Whether a water shell could ever effectively take the place of a good shrapnel is a point which, perhaps, admits of some difference of opinion, and which can never be satisfactorily solved except by exhaustive and careful experiments. We are disposed to think that no such result can be looked for; for the double reason that the disruptive force sufficient to burst a common shell must always be sufficient, however established and however communicated to the different parts of the projectile, to cause a lateral dispersion of the fragments which must prove unfavorable to the production of really good shrapnel effects—a result which in a rifle shell would no doubt be aggravated by the centrifugal force tending to throw off the released fragments; and secondly, because the fragments themselves will be of an irregular form, less favorable to sustained velocity and deficient in specific gravity as compared with leaden bullets. In other words, what artillerymen call the "margin of permissible error" of this shell must be small. We are disposed, therefore, to anticipate that a water shell will never really become an efficient substitute for a shrapnel, though the general introduction of range finders would tend greatly to diminish the difficulties attending the effective use of a projectile which must depend so largely for its results upon the accuracy of the practice and the precision with which the shell is burst in relation to the object fired at. But it seems indisputable, after the results which have been achieved at Okehampton, that Professor Abel's clever suggestion may possess many valuable applications, and that upon occasion a water shell may prove a very useful substitute for shrapnel. It is clearly an advantage to have a projectile which can upon an emergency be used in a double capacity—if only the idea be not ridden too hard, as it was in Sir William Armstrong's segment shell; and it will certainly occur to most artillerymen who now read of the success of this shell for the first time to inquire why if it was brought forward three years ago, it has not been heard of before.

MR. Charles Reade, the novelist, has written a letter in regard to the case of Colonel Baker, in which

he says: The punishment inflicted was a fine, \$500, and a year's imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanor. My brilliant contemporaries think that a poor man would have been much worse punished. Now let us understand one another. Do they mean a poor man who had so assaulted a lady, or a poor man who had so assaulted a poor woman? Their language only fits the latter view. Very well, then. My brilliant contemporaries have eaten the insane root that takes the reason prisoner. Every day in the year men of the lower orders commit 2,000 such assaults upon women of the lower orders, and it is so little thought of that the culprits are rarely brought to justice at all. When they are, it is a Police Magistrate, and not a jury, the women apply to. It is dealt with on the spot by a small fine or a very short im-

prisonment. Colonel Baker, had he been a navy, would have got one month. My brilliant contemporaries go to their imagination for their facts. I, poor drudge, go to one out of twenty folio note-books in which I have entered, alphabetically, the curious facts of the day for many a year. The fines for indecent assaults range from \$5 to \$20. Among the examples is one that goes far beyond Baker's case, for the culprit had recourse to chloroform. I call this a criminal assault. The Magistrate, however, had a doubt, and admitted the culprit to bail. At the expiration of the bail the Lucretia in humble life walked into the court on Tranquil's arm, and begged to withdraw the plaint. She had married him in that brief interval. And that O too imaginative contemporaries, is the sort of women they are." The Magistrate scolded them both, and said it was

collusion to defeat the law. He lacked humor, poor man. When a lady or a gentleman is one of the parties, that immediately elevates the offence. I have a case in my list that resembles Baker's in some respects. It was a railway case—the offender a gentleman, the plaintiff a respectable milliner. This was dealt with at quarter sessions: fine, £200, no imprisonment. In Craft's case the parties were reversed. Craft, a carpenter, at Farringdon, kissed by force the daughter of a neighboring clergyman. She took him before a jury, and he got six months. But her Majesty remitted three months of this sentence.

DIED.

COWDREY.—At Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 13, ANNA HALL, infant daughter of Mary H. and Stevens G. Cowdrey, U. S. Army.

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.)

* We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table

Regt. No.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	West Point, N Y					
2d	Benicia B's, Cal	Cp Bidwell, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia B's, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Fort Walla Walla, W T	Fort Walla Walla, W T	Cp Halleck, Nev	Cp Harney, Or
3d	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Steele, W T	Cp Brown, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Stambaugh, W T	Cp Sheridan, Neb	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb
4th	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft Laramie, W T	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort Peterman, W. T.	Cp Robinson, Neb	Camp Sheridan, Neb	Medicine Bow, W. T.	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb
5th	Ft Sill, Ind T	Cheyenne Ay, I T	Ft Sill, Ind T	On Sweetwater Tx	Ft Sill, Ind T	On Sweetwater Tx	Cheyenne Ay, I T	On Sweetwater Tx	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T
6th	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Grant, A T
7th	Camp Lowell, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T
8th	Ft A. Lincoln, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Shreveport, La	Fort Rice, D. T.	Ft A. Lincoln, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft A. Lincoln, D T	Shreveport, La	Shreveport, La	Ft A. Lincoln, D T	Colfax, La
9th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Union, N M
10th	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex
11th	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex
12th	Charleston, S C	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md	Fort Fiske, Md
13th	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va
14th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal
15th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
16th	Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule Ay	Atlanta, Ga	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule Ay	Atlanta, Ga	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule Ay	Atlanta, Ga
17th	Ft Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Ft Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Ft Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Ft Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga
18th	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Cp Brown, W T	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas
19th	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.
20th	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
21st	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T
22nd	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb
23rd	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex
24th	Ft Richardson, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex
25th	Angel Island, Cal	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T
26th	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Vicksburg, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La
27th	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T
28th	Ft Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M
29th	Nashville, Tenn	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky	Frankfort, Ky
30th	Ft Abbeville, D. T.	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T	Agnes, D T
31st	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
32nd	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T
33rd	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn
34th	Ft Vancouver, W T	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Cp Harney, Or
35th	Ft Wayne, Mich	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY	adison B's, NY
36th	Omaha B's, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb	Hartsuff, Neb
37th	Ft Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas	Fort Brown, Texas
38th	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex

First Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Walla Walla, Wash. T. Co. M, Fort Colville, Wash. T. 2nd Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Ellis, M T. Co. M, Ft Laramie, W T. 3d Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Laramie, W T. Co. M, Cp Sheridan, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Sill, I T. Company M, On Sweetwater, Tex. Fifth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Lyon, C T. Co. M, Ft Lyon, C T. Sixth Cavalry—Co. L, Cp Apache, A T. Co. M, Cp Grant, A T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort Totten, D. T. Company M, Fort Rice, D. T. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Clark, Tex. Company M, Fort Clark, Tex. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold Bks, Tex. Company M, Fort McIntosh, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Concho, Tex. Company M, Ft Concho, Tex. Eleventh Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twelfth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirteenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Fourteenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Fifteenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Sixteenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Seventeenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Eighteenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Nineteenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twentieth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-first Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-third Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-fourth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-fifth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-sixth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-seventh Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-eighth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Twenty-ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirtieth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-first Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-third Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-fourth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-fifth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-sixth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-seventh Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-eighth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Thirty-ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Fortieth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-first Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-third Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-fourth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-fifth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-sixth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-seventh Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-eighth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Forty-ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Fiftieth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Fifty-first Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Fifty-second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. Fifty-third Cavalry—Company L, Ft Sill, Ind T. Company M, Ft Sill, Ind T. 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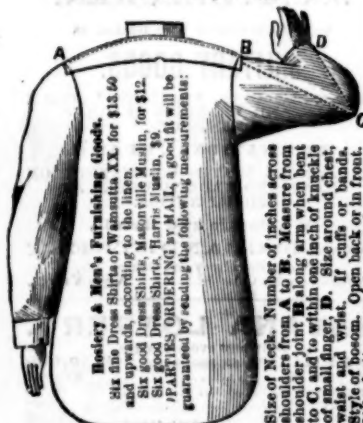
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